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TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Antagonism Between French Republicans and Monarchists.

Gen. Cluseret Not Yet Executed, Though in Captivity.

Evacuation of Chantilly by the German Forces.

Fenian Raid on a Government Armory in Ireland.

Another Serious Accident on the Grand Trunk Railway.

Official Data Relative to the Presentation of Cuban Claims.

Interesting Domestic Intelligence by Telegraph.

FRANCE.

The Coming Election—Manifesto of the Republican Journals—Affairs in Paris—Another Rumor About Cluseret.

PARIS, June 18.—The Republican journals have united in a manifesto to meet the electoral programme put forth by the monarchical Press. They declare that the Republic is the only rational and legitimate expression of the national sovereignty. Monarchy implies its abdication. They will give their support to the candidates who are pledged to maintain the status quo. The Duc DE CHARTRES is a candidate for the Assembly in La Vendée. The French loan will be issued on the 26th inst. if the Assembly passes the bill authorizing it before that date. The Duke of AUMALE is moving into his chateau. The *Journal of Paris* reports that the Central Committee has been reorganized under the name of the Central Committee of the Federal National Guard, with M. DOMBROW President, and M. REYNOLDS TICARD Vice-President. *La Vérité* says the state of siege will be raised on the 26th. The city is healthy. Count BOURGOING has been appointed Minister to the Hague. A number of natives of Switzerland, taken prisoners during the last days of the insurrection, have been discharged. There is a rumor that CLUSERET is alive and has been arrested. Masses will be said in all the churches of Paris, on Tuesday, for the souls of the victims of the civil war. Crowds of visitors arrive by every train, and business is improving. The German troops have evacuated Chantilly. The *Official Journal* has a strong article abusing a portion of the English Press for hostility to France. It stigmatizes their misrepresentations as cold blooded and cowardly, and charges that some of the writers were bribed during and since the war.

LONDON, Monday Morning, June 19.—The *Times'* special dispatches from Paris say: "The Prussians have evacuated Rouen, and 8,000 have left St. Denis and Gonesse. M. ROUHER is expected in Paris."

Minister Washburne's Health—Returning Foreigners—Jules Ferry to Succeed M. Treilhard.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—Minister WASHBURNE recently obtained leave of absence, which he will avail himself of to spend some time at Carlsbad for the improvement of his health, which has been somewhat impaired by his arduous duties in Paris. He has given much satisfaction to our Government by his official conduct during the late war between France and Prussia. For the past two months the Department of State has issued, on an average, sixty passports a day, many of them to Germans, and a few to Frenchmen, returning to their respective countries. Reliable information has reached here that the French Government has appointed JULES FERRY as Minister to Washington, in place of M. TREILHARD, who will return to France.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Prof. Montagu-Bernard to Enter the Privy Council—Mr. Disraeli and the Opposition—Fenian Raid on an Armory.

LONDON, June 18.—The *Observer* announces that Prof. MONTAGU-BERNARD, late of the Joint High Commission, will enter the Privy Council. There is no truth in the reports which have just been revived that DISRAELI is to be deposed from the leadership of the Opposition.

DUBLIN, June 18.—A gang of men, supposed to be Fenians, broke into the militia armory at Mallow on Saturday night and carried off 120 rifles. A sentinel fired upon the men as they were leaving, but all escaped. Some of the arms were discovered this morning in a neighboring field. Five persons have been arrested on suspicion.

GERMANY.

The Victors in Berlin—Festivities Everywhere—An Operatic Performance at the Palace—Thanksgiving Yesterday.

BERLIN, June 18—Evening.—The troops were entertained yesterday with dinners and dancing everywhere. At the palace there was a state performance of an opera, which was attended through special invitation only. There was a grand display of gorgeous uniforms by the high military authorities. The civil officers occupied the pit, and the diplomatic corps the proscenium boxes. Ladies only occupied the front row, and none except maids of honor the second tier. The Emperor and suite entered at 8 o'clock, amid perfect silence. The Emperor and Empress bowed formally thrice. The Crown Princess, charmingly dressed in a pale silk, and wearing a tiara of diamonds, was seated on the right of the Emperor. Then a galaxy was formed behind them by the Duchess and Princesses. The box was filled with the other Princes Imperial, forming a magnificent spectacle. A prologue was spoken by Fraulein EHRHARDT in panegyric of FREDERICK WILLIAM III. An allegorical piece followed, entitled "Heimkehr," by RODENBURG, with music by ECKERT. At its conclusion the Emperor left his seat. A monologue was then given of the legend of Barbarossa, which was illustrated by tableaux vivants, and closed with the reappearance of the Emperor on horseback, at which the audience rose and shouted "Hoch!" thrice, amid the waving of helmets and great excitement. The Emperor bowed and retired. Today is devoted to thanksgiving in all the churches, which are crowded. The national prayer, composed by the High Consistory, was read in the Cathedral, which was splendidly decorated. The Domchor sang the "Te Deum" magnificently, then the ceremonies concluded.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

The Austrian Policy Sustained by the Hungary Delegation—Roman Recruits for the Italian Army—The Pope.

VIENNA, June 18.—In the Hungarian delegation last week the Subcommittee, to whom the subject was referred, agreed to recommend a vote of confidence in the Government policy of peace. Prime Minister VON BEUST, addressing the Committee, said the Government harbored no designs against Germany. Austria still kept her representatives at the Courts of the South German sovereigns, but at Prussia's desire. The Austrian Ambassador still remained at Rome with the consent of the Italian Government.

FLORENCE, June 17.—The result of the first levy for the Italian Army in the Roman provinces is satisfactory. King VICTOR EMMANUEL is going to Naples. On his return he will visit Rome.

BRUSSELS, June 18.—The King and Queen of the Belgians have written to the Pope to congratulate him on the twenty-fifth anniversary of his Pontificate.

MADRID, June 18.—Minister MORET has tendered his resignation to the King. There were slight disturbances during the celebration of the Pope's jubilee.

The Papal Jubilee in Brussels—Violent Anti-Papal Demonstrations.

BRUSSELS, June 18.—The churches and many houses are illuminated, to-night, in honor of the Papal anniversary. But the celebration is attended by some disorder. Violent anti-Papal demonstrations are made by large crowds, who pass through the streets and smash the illuminated windows. The troops still keep within their barracks, but a force of special constables has been called out, and several arrests have been made. The Italian flag is frequently displayed, and large numbers of citizens wear the Italian colors in their buttonholes.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Another Smash-up on the Grand Trunk Railway—Three Passenger-Cars Destroyed, and Twelve or Fifteen Persons Injured.

TORONTO, June 17.—Another serious railway accident occurred about 8 o'clock yesterday morning near Ernestown Station, ten miles east of Napanee, on the Grand Trunk Railway, to the express-train going west. The Pullman and two other passenger-cars were thrown off the track by a defective rail, turned over, and rolled down an embankment. Some twelve persons were more or less injured, some of whom were brought to Napanee, and obtained medical assistance. Hopes are entertained of their recovery. The following are among those injured: Edward Daley, of Richmond, seriously; D. Walters, London, Ontario; Mrs. A. Lowrey, Kingston; M. Hoatt, Port Hope; C. Vidiam, St. Lawrence County, New-York; Mrs. Vidiam, seriously; James Carruthers, Castleton; Dr. E. F. Beals, Windfield, N. Y.; Thos. Keyes, St. Catharines; A. M. Hammond, England; A. B. Symonds, Perth; W. P. Moore, Chicago; James Armstrong, Westminster, and several others were injured, but their names were not learned. The injured passengers were all able to leave on their journey but EDWARD DALEY, who was badly injured in the back and thigh, and was not able to be moved. Mrs. C. VIDIAN, from near Ogdensburg, and Mrs. A. LOWREY, of Kingston, were both very seriously injured and bruised. They are all under the attendance of Dr. RUTLAND, and he thinks they will recover.

CUBA.

Surrender of Marmol—Probabilities of his Execution.

HAVANA, June 18.—The insurgent Gen. EDWARDO MARMOL, who at the beginning of the revolution raised a band of four hundred negroes in the jurisdiction of Guantanamo, offered to surrender to Gen. PALANCA, at Santiago de Cuba. Gen. PALANCA refused to accept his surrender unless MARMOL brought a certain number of insurgents with him, which the Spanish Government demands as a condition for the pardon of an officer of his rank. MARMOL thereupon went to Ciego de Avila, accompanied by a friend, and surrendered to the Spanish commander. As he came without the prescribed number of men, he will probably be shot.

THE CUBAN CLAIMS.

An Official Memorandum of Arbitration—How Claims are to be Presented—Interesting Data for Claimants and their Heirs.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 18.—The Cuban Claims Commission has printed a memorandum of an arbitration for the settlement of the claims of citizens of the United States or of their heirs against the Government of Spain, for wrongs and injuries committed against their persons and property, or against the persons and property of whom the said heirs are the legal representatives by the authorities of Spain in the Island of Cuba, or within the jurisdiction thereof, since the commencement of the present insurrection. It is understood that a reasonable period shall be allowed for the presentation of the proofs; that all claims, and the testimony in favor of them, shall be presented only through the Government of the United States; that the award made in each case shall be in writing, and if indemnity be given, the sum to be paid shall be expressed in gold coin of the United States. The arbitrators shall have jurisdiction of all claims presented to them by the United States for injuries done to citizens of the United States by the authorities of Spain in Cuba since the 1st day of October, 1868. Adjudications of the tribunals in Cuba concerning citizens of the United States, made in the absence of the parties interested, or in violation of international law, or of the guarantees and forms provided for in the treaty of Oct. 27, 1795, between the United States and Spain, may be reviewed by the arbitrators, who shall make such award in any such case as they shall deem just. No judgment of a Spanish tribunal disallowing the affirmation of a party that he is a citizen of the United States shall prevent the arbitrators from hearing a reclamation presented in behalf of said party by the United States Government. Nevertheless, in any case heard by the arbitrators, the Spanish Government may traverse the allegations of American citizenship, and thereupon competent and sufficient proof thereof will be required. The Commission having recognized the quality of American citizens in the claimants, they will acquire the rights accorded to them by the present stipulations as such citizens.

And it is further agreed that the arbitrators shall not have jurisdiction of any reclamation made in behalf of a native-born Spanish subject, naturalized in the United States, if it shall appear that the same subject matter, having been adjudicated by a competent tribunal in Cuba, and the claimant having appeared therein either in person or by his duly-appointed attorney, and being required by the law of Spain to make a declaration of his nationality, failed to declare that he was a citizen of the United States in such case and for the purposes of this arbitration, it shall be deemed and taken that the claimant by his own default had renounced his allegiance to the United States. And it is further agreed that the arbitrators shall not have jurisdiction of any demands growing out of contracts. The regulations provide, among other things, that in addition to the representation of his claim, and the exhibits or proofs in support thereof, which may have been or shall be presented to or filed in the Department of State of the United States, every claimant shall file in the office of the Commission a statement of his claim in the form of a memorial. Each memorial shall state the particulars of the claim, the general ground on which it is founded under the public international law, and the amount claimed. It shall be verified by the oath of the claimant; or, if the claim be by a firm, or an association of people, by the oath of one of them, or, in the case of a corporation, by the oath of the President, Secretary, or other officer thereof; such oath to be taken, if in the United States, before any officer having power to administer judicial oaths according to the law of the place where administered; and the official character of such officer shall be duly authenticated according to the laws of said place. If such oath be taken without the territory of the United States, it may be administered by the Legation or nearest Consul of the United States. The arbitrators may, in their discretion, order any claimant to answer on oath such interrogatories as may be submitted to the Commission for the purpose by or on behalf of either Government. Every claimant shall be allowed two months' time next following the filing of his memorial, in which to take and file his proofs, and three months next following the same shall be allowed for the taking and filing of proofs on the part of Spain, which respective periods may be prolonged by special order or cause shown. Every deposition taken, either in the United States or in Spain or her possessions, shall be taken before some officer competent to administer judicial oaths under the laws of the place, whose official character shall be duly authenticated according to said laws, and such witness shall state whether he is interested directly or indirectly, and how in the matter of the claim, and whether he is agent or attorney for any party interested directly or indirectly therein. After the proofs on the part of Spain shall have been closed and filed, the Commission shall, in every case when the claimant shall desire to take rebutting proof, accord a reasonable time in its discretion for the taking of such rebutting proof. Each memorial and all exhibits and proofs shall be filed in original manuscript, and the same and all matter including briefs and arguments shall be printed at the expense of the party adducing or propounding the same, at least thirty printed copies of each being filed. All cases will be submitted on printed arguments, but brief oral explanations will be received at all times from the advocate of either Government. Arguments of special counsel will be received in print, when submitted by the advocate of either Government, and not otherwise. On the first Monday in December next the arbitrators will proceed to call and hear any case or cases which may be ready for hearing, in conformity with these regulations.

THE WEATHER.

Meteorological Record.

The following is the Signal Service report of the state of the weather and wind last night, Sunday, June 18, at 11:47 o'clock:

Place of Observation.	Height of Barometer.	Thermometer.	Direction of the Wind.	Force of the Wind.	State of the Weather.
Augusta, Ga.	29.97	79	....	Calm.	Clear.
Baltimore	29.89	72	W.	Fresh.	Fair.
Boston	29.80	[illegible]	S.	Brisk.	Lt. rain.
Buffalo	29.81	63	S. W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Charleston, S. C.	30.00	79	S. W.	Light.	Fair.
Chicago	29.89	70	S.	Fresh.	Th'ng.
Cincinnati	29.11	[illegible]	....	Calm.	Clear.
Cleveland	29.85	68	N. E.	Light.	Clear.
Detroit, Mich.	29.93	67	S. W.	Light.	Clear.
Indianapolis	29.90	70	....	Calm.	Clear.
Knoxville	......	....	....	......	......
Lake City, Fla.	30.07	72	S. W.	Light.	Fair.
Memphis	30.09	80	S. W.	Light.	Fair.
Milwaukee	29.90	66	S. W.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Mobile	30.11	[illegible]	....	Calm.	Fair.
Nashville	30.04	75	....	Calm.	Fair.
New-London	29.79	67	N. E.	Fresh.	Cloudy.
New-Orleans	30.11	78	S. W.	Light.	Fair.
New-York	29.78	61	N. W.	Fresh.	Fair.
Norfolk	[illegible]	70	....	Calm.	Fair.
Oswego	29.79	62	....	Calm.	Cloudy.
Philadelphia	29.75	[illegible]	....	......	Clear.
Pittsburg	30.10	66	....	Calm.	Clear.
Portland, Me.	29.86	53	S. E.	Light.	Lt. rain.
Rochester, N. Y.	29.85	61	....	Calm.	Cloudy.
Savannah, Ga.	30.01	74	....	Calm.	Fair.
St. Louis, Mo.	29.94	70	S. E.	Light.	Cloudy.
Toledo, Ohio	29.91	70	W.	Light.	Cloudy.
Washington	29.85	69	N. W.	Fresh.	Clear.
Wilmington	29.98	74	....	Calm.	Fair.
Cape May	29.76	67	S. W.	Fresh.	Clear.
Lynchburg	29.92	71	N. W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Burlington	30.06	58	S. E.	Light.	Cloudy.
Grand Haven	29.89	62	S. W.	Light.	Cloudy.
Leavenworth	29.78	80	E.	Fresh.	Th'ng.
Davenport	29.83	75	N. E.	Gentle.	Cloudy.

Barometer corrected for elevation and temperature.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 19—1 A. M.—The barometer has fallen since Saturday night on the Pacific Coast, with rising temperature. The low pressure which was over Lake Ontario Sunday night is now central over Connecticut. The barometer after falling rapidly during the day in the Missouri Valley, is now followed by threatening weather west of Michigan and Indiana. Rain has fallen from Virginia to Lake Erie and eastward, but is now confined to the East Atlantic coast. Clear and partially cloudy weather now prevails from Lake Huron to Louisiana, and eastward with light winds. The temperature has risen from Arkansas to Lake Michigan. No reports have been received from the extreme West and North-west.

PROBABILITIES.

Pleasant weather will probably continue on the Gulf and Atlantic coasts on Monday. Falling of barometer, with cloudy and threatening weather, is probable from the Ohio Valley westward.

Aurora Display.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—There is quite a brilliant display of aurora borealis here this evening, with cold weather. The entire north-eastern and north-western horizon has been illuminated for the last half-hour.

City Meteorological Report.

The following observations show the temperature, &c., yesterday, at the Central Park Mineral Springs:

Temperature.	6 A. M.	9 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.	6 P. M.
Degrees Fahrenheit	60	64	65	70	70
Stand of bar. in inch.	29.83	..	29.81	..	29.79

Wet-bulb hygrometer at noon, degrees Fahrenheit, 64.

Pontifical Celebration in New-Orleans—A Brilliant Display.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 18.—The celebration today of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the election to the Pontificate of his Holiness, PIUS IX., was the most successful demonstration of the kind ever witnessed in New-Orleans. The procession, which was composed of military and the various Catholic societies, numbered about 15,000, and was several miles in length, requiring two hours to pass a given point. The procession organized on Canal-street, moved down to St. Philip, up to Julia and thence down to the Cathedral, in front of which, on Charles-street, a platform had been erected. Addresses were delivered in German by Rev. NATHAN GERSSEN, in French by Hon. P. E. THEARD, and in English by Hon. T. WHARTON COLLINS in behalf of the laity, after which the Pontifical benediction was given by Archbishop PERCHE to those present. The ceremonies closed with the benediction of the most blessed sacrament. St. Patrick's Church tower and many buildings in the Fourth District were brilliantly illuminated. Illuminations in other sections of the city were omitted at the suggestion of the Archbishop.

WASHINGTON.

The Southern Claims Commission and Its Work.

Seizure of an Illicit Distillery After a Career of Five Years—Personal—The Smugglers on the Canadian Frontier—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The Southern Claims Commission will adjourn for a two-months' vacation about the 1st of July, and will reassemble about the middle of September. Thus far nearly 150 cases have been practically decided, and each member of the Commission will take home with him about fifty cases to prepare reports upon during the vacation. Judge ALDIS goes to St. Albans, Judge FERRIS to Glen's Falls, N. Y., and Ex-Senator HOWELL to Keokuk, Iowa. The cases practically decided will involve the payment of a sum exceeding $150,000, but it is a gratifying development that the total amount of all the claims is not likely to prove burdensome to the Government, as was feared when the act creating the Commission was passed. A small proportion of the claims, say one-sixth to one-eighth have been absolutely rejected on the ground of disloyalty, and nearly all have been very materially reduced in amount. The number of claims thus far filed is nearly twenty-five hundred, and of these nineteen hundred have been tabulated, and lists of the same have been printed and mailed to every post-office in every county from which claims are returned, to be posted for public inspection, with a request that any person knowing facts in connection with the claims, will please address the Commission. In this way the Commission are in the receipt of great numbers of letters, many of them giving important information. The 1,900 claims thus tabulated are distributed among the several States as follows: Virginia, 820; North Carolina, 234; Georgia, 356; South Carolina, 110; Tennessee, 224; Louisiana, 83; Alabama, 149; Mississippi, 115; Arkansas, 126; Florida, 6; Texas, 8.

REVENUE SEIZURE.

Capt. BROOKS, Special Assistant Internal Revenue Assessor for Virginia, reports to Supervisor PRESBREY the seizure at Culpepper, on Friday, of an illicit distillery, which has been running with impunity for five years.

PERSONAL.

Among the latest arrivals in the city are Gov. JEWELL of Connecticut, Gov. PERHAM of Maine and Hon. GEORGE A. HALSEY, of New-Jersey. Col. CLIFFORD THOMSON, who, on the accession of Gen. PLEASONTON to the Bureau of Internal Revenue, was appointed Chief of the Division of Supervisors and Detectives, has resigned that position to return to his favorite profession of journalism, in which he has recently formed an unusually fine connection. Col. THOMSON, during his residence here in official position, has won the esteem of a large number of persons in high position, who congratulate him now on his improved prospects.

THE SMUGGLING ON THE NORTHERN FRONTIER.

Some time since it was stated in a dispatch from here that smuggling on the Canadian border of New-York was going on to a great extent, and that merchants were complaining and charging the responsibility upon the Collector at Plattsburg. A careful inquiry discloses the fact that for several months past the proportion of smuggling has been less than for years before, and that the only letter making charges against the Plattsburg Collector emanated from a person who desired his removal.

THE M'GARRAHAN CLAIM.

In case Solicitor SMITH, of the Interior Department, returns before next Wednesday, as is expected, the Secretary of the Interior will give a hearing to an application of McGARRAHAN for the restoration of the record of the Panoche Grande patent as it is alleged it stood before it was mutilated. The application was made to the President and is taken up at his request in the Interior Department. The decision will probably be reserved for some time, but when made it will have but little bearing on the merits of the question as to whom the land belongs. It is expected that the whole case will be opened during the Summer, and a final decision made.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

PENSIONERS OF THE WAR OF 1812.

When the bill providing pensions for the surviving soldiers and sailors of the war of 1812 was under consideration last Winter, its passage was supported by an argument that only a few thousand old veterans survived to claim its benefits. It now appears, from the records of the business of the Pension Bureau, that the number of beneficiaries of the law, and consequent money expenditure, were greatly under-estimated. The number of applications for pensions under the act up to the present time exceeds 26,000, and the average number of new cases received daily is 176. About twenty per cent. of the cases adjudicated are rejected. Estimating from the above data, the total number of admissions to pensions on the 30th of June of next year will be 25,640, and the expenditures for payments to these pensioners, at the rate of $8 per month, from Feb. 14, 1871, will then have amounted to $3,218,546 66. The appropriations available for this purpose amount to $1,740,000. It is possible the admissions and consequent expenditures may be increased above these estimates.

SUICIDE IN THE SMITHSONIAN GROUNDS.

WILLIAM PETERSON, aged fifty-eight years, was found yesterday evening in the Smithsonian Institution Grounds, apparently dying, with a vial labelled "Laudanum" lying near him. When aroused from his stupor he said he always took narcotics when ending a spree. He was taken to the Central Guard-house for treatment, and died during the night. He was the owner and occupant of the house on Tenth-street, nearly opposite to Ford's Theatre, to which President LINCOLN was conveyed after his assassination, and where he died.

THE COREAN DIFFICULTY.

Protection of American Seamen to be Enforced—The Instruction to Admiral Rodgers—Excitement in Hong-Kong.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—The reports of the Associated Press give all the information there is here regarding the late troubles at Corea. The State Department received only a brief dispatch from Minister LOW, in which the dispatches of Admiral RODGERS to the Navy Department are referred to for a statement of the facts up to date. Information of a later date is expected very soon. The dispatch of Secretary FISH to Minister LOW, of April 20, 1870, authorized him to negotiate a treaty with the authorities of Corea for the protection of shipwrecked mariners, and should the opportunity seem favorable for obtaining commercial advantages in Corea, he was to include provisions to that effect. Admiral RODGERS received full instructions from the Navy Department, and placed his flag-ship at the disposal of Mr. LOW, who was instructed to exercise prudence and discretion, to maintain firmly the right of the United States to have their seamen protected, and to avoid a conflict by force unless it could not be avoided without dishonor.

HONG KONG, Sunday, June 18, via London, June 18.—The news of the fight between the American expedition and the Coreans causes much excitement among foreigners here. Dispatches from Washington are anxiously looked for, as it is expected that Admiral RODGERS will continue hostile operations unless he receives orders to the contrary.

VALLANDIGHAM DEAD.

Fatal Result of the Wound—Last Scenes—An Interesting Interview.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 17.—Mr. VALLANDIGHAM died at 9:45 this morning. He went down very rapidly after 3 o'clock, having no pulse scarcely after that hour. Dr. DAWSON, of Cincinnati, arrived at 8 o'clock, but was too late to do any good for the dying man. Judge HAYNES, his law partner from Dayton, reached Lebanon this morning, with other personal friends who were with him in his last hours. MCGEHAN, in the prosecution of whose case he lost his life, was taken from jail this morning to the bedside and shed tears as he beheld his dying friend. The *Times & Chronicle*, this evening, publishes an interview had between VALLANDIGHAM and one of the editors on Wednesday, in which VALLANDIGHAM said there can be no more political campaigns fought on the issues of the last few years. They are dead, and if the Democratic Party refuses to move to the front and accept the new order of things, it will simply pass away and some other party made up of the earnest and progressive elements of old parties will take possession of the Government. When asked if he did not think the campaign of 1872 would be fought on the present issues, he said, "That may be undertaken by our party, but it will fail. A year ago GRANT gave promise of his intention to lead the Republican Party into a new departure, and he would have done it, but a gang of old politicians at Washington held him back and scared him with gabble about defeat until he went square back into the old ruts. GRANT is an honest man, and would do right if the politicians would let him, but that they won't do. He took the back track on the San Domingo question, in which, apart from the corrupt means used, he was clearly right. I tell you, Sir, annexation of territory and control of all the outlying fragments of this continent is the destiny of the American people. We shall have San Domingo and Cuba, Mexico, and all the rest, mark that. We missed the greatest chance we ever had in not getting Cuba during the Spanish troubles. We could have had it then for the mere asking, and in a few years we could have been owners of the richest and most productive piece of territory in the world. Why, they used to talk about me and call me a disunionist. I tell you Sir, earnestly and honestly, that I never was a disunionist, and that I always did believe and now believe that this Union will be perpetuated and extend until it embraces the continent." In his denial of disunion views VALLANDIGHAM thrice repeated it with marked emphasis. In reply to the remark of the interviewer that he did not see how, with the hatred established toward him by the dead issues of the Democracy, he could stay in that party, he smiled and said: "What can I do? The Republican Party won't move forward. It wants to stick to its old clothes, and my best hope is to get the Democracy to push to the front. However, there is no telling what three hundred and sixty-five days may bring forth, and of one thing I am certain—if the Democratic Party fails to become the party of progress and advanced ideas, and I, from conscientious convictions, decide to act with any other political party, that other political party will never inquire what my past political record has been. Parties do not manage things that way."

How Mr. Vallandigham Received His Death Wound—Public Sentiment.

CINCINNATI, June 18.—From detailed accounts published this morning, it appears Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, with his associate counsel, had been out Friday evening experimenting, with a view of ascertaining how near the muzzle of a pistol could be held to cloth without burning it. The test was made, and they were returning, two balls having been fired from the pistol. MILLIKEN, associate counsel, urged him to discharge the remaining three balls, but VALLANDIGHAM said "No, never mind;" and though MILLIKEN repeated the suggestion, VALLANDIGHAM declined to discharge them, and took the pistol upstairs and laid it beside an empty one which he intended to use in the argument on Saturday. This led to the tragedy which soon followed. The *Enquirer*, this morning, pronounces his loss to the Democratic Party of Ohio almost irreparable. A public meeting will be held to-morrow in the Board of Trade rooms, to take action in regard to his death and funeral.

Removal of the Remains to Dayton, Ohio—Preparations for the Funeral.

DAYTON, Ohio, June 18.—The remains of Mr. VALLANDIGHAM reached this city last evening at 6 o'clock. A heavy rain interfered with the reception contemplated, but the remains, nevertheless, were met by members of the Masonic fraternity and personal friends, and escorted to his late residence. Mrs. VALLANDIGHAM, who is almost crushed by the double loss of her husband and brother, reached Dayton this evening by special train. The funeral will take place Tuesday afternoon under the direction of the Masons. Persons who have seen the remains today say that decomposition has wrought considerable changes since yesterday. During the day a large number of persons from the city and surrounding country visited the house, but did not view the remains, in consequence of the advanced stage of decomposition. Profound sympathy for the bereaved family is universally expressed. The Bar will hold a meeting to-morrow. Dispatches from Cincinnati, Columbus and other cities, indicate a large attendance at the funeral. The political friends of Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, in this county, will attend almost *en masse*.

FISK'S JUBILEE.

The New-York Ninth in Boston—Fisk Apologizes for an Unintentional Discourtesy to the Mayor.

BOSTON, June 18.—Today has furnished a strong contrast to the glorious weather of yesterday, a cold north-easterly rain having set in shortly after midnight, which still continues. The anticipated out-door religious services and dress parade of the New-York Ninth Regiment were, in consequence, not so held. Services, however, took place in the Boston Theatre, which was filled. Rev. Mr. FLAGG, Chaplain of the regiment, officiated. At the close of the religious services Col. FISK made an address. He expressed thanks for the hearty welcome extended to his regiment by the citizens of Boston, and referred with pride to the excellent conduct of his men, which was deserving of such manifestations. The omission of the regiment to salute the Mayor and the City Government on the march yesterday, he said, was owing to the short notice given that it was expected, affording him only time to inform his staff, which, with their Colonel, paid the proper salute. He desired thus publicly to apologize for the apparent breach of courtesy, which was purely accidental. In conclusion, Col. FISK said he hoped to enjoy, with his regiment, several excursions during the Summer, and that their experience in Boston led him to anticipate and hope for an early opportunity to repeat the visit. The regiment left for home about 6 o'clock. A large crowd, including the members of the several city military organizations and prominent citizens, gathered at the depot, and the regiment departed amid hearty cheers and good wishes. The discipline and gentlemanly deportment of the officers and members receive unqualified commendation in all quarters. The people of Charlestown are especially warm in their praises, as much of the success of the 17th of June celebration was owing to its participation. The fine military band also shares equally in the encomiums bestowed upon the regiment. KING's balloon, which ascended from Charlestown as a feature of the 17th celebration, descended in three hours after in East Kingston, N. H. Mr. KING was accompanied by Mr. HOLDEN, of the Boston *Journal*.

The Druids—Annual Election of State Officers.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 18.—The Grand Grove of the Druids of the State of New-York met at Druid Hill, this morning, when the following officers for the ensuing year were elected: JOHN G. BECK, of New-York, G. H. A.; JAMES L. SHARRENSTRO, of Buffalo, D. G. A.; JOHN KIMMLE, of New-York, Grand Secretary; A. REINHEIMER, of Buffalo, Grand Treasurer; ABRAHAM PRATHIA, of Albany, G. M.; A. W. EMERY, of Troy, G. R. About one hundred and fifty members of different Groves sat down to a banquet at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

THE INDIANS.

Progress of the Council—A Kiowa Chief Killed—Arrest for Murder.

ST. LOUIS, June 18.—T. D. GRIFFIN, agent for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians, arrived here today from a council in the Indian Territory. The tribes represented in the council were the Cherokees, Creeks, Choctaws, Chickasaws, Senecas, Eastern Shawnees, Delawares, Seminoles, Sacs and Foxes, Osages, Arapahoes, Ottawas, Cheyennes, Caddoes, Ionies, Kechies and Pawnees. The whites were represented by General Superintendent HOAG, T. D. GRIFFIN, Col. RICHARDS, agent for the Sacs and Foxes; F. S. LYON, agent for the Creeks; JAMES P. HOAG, in charge of the affiliated tribes of the plains, and others. GRIFFIN does not give the result of the council. He states that SANTANK, a Kiowa Chief, one of the three chiefs captured near Fort Sill during the recent visit of Gen. SHERMAN at that post, was killed while being sent to Texas. He slipped one of his handcuffs off, seized a knife and stabbed the Sergeant of the guard. A soldier immediately fired, killing SANTANK. The shot also killed wagon driver.

THE TURF.

Racing at Abbey Track, St. Louis, on Saturday.

ST. LOUIS, June 18.—The fifth annual meeting of the Southern and Western Turf Congress opened at Abbey Track yesterday, under most favorable auspices. The weather was fine and the attendance unusually large. The first race, mile dash, for two-year-olds, purse $250, was won by an unnamed sorrel filly, by *Bonnie Scotland*, beating *Della Hern*. Time—1:57¾. Second Race—Great Post-Stake Race of the Turf Congress for $2,500, each association represented in the Congress naming a horse. The following horses started: *Leinster*, for St. Louis; *Helmet*, for Lexington; *Barney Williams*, for Mobile; *Virgil*, for New-Orleans; *Mollie Jones*, for Nashville.

SUMMARY.

Barney Williams	2	1	1
Mollie Jones			dis.
Virgil			dis.
Leinster			dr.
Helmet			dis.

Time—3:44¼, 3:38½.

The races resume on Thursday and continue through the week.

The Missouri-Pacific Railroad—Second Mortgage Bonds.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 18.—At a meeting of the stockholders of the Missouri-Pacific Railroad yesterday the following propositions were unanimously adopted: First—To issue three millions in second mortgage bonds for the purpose of increasing the equipment of the road, funding the floating debt, laying a double track where necessary, and extending the road to the river bank. Second—To take possession of the Lexington and St. Louis Road, assume nine hundred thousand of the bonds, complete the track and operate the road as a branch line. Third—To allow a vote for each share of stock instead of the graduated scale as now.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

At the Methodist camp-meeting in Salt Lake City, on Saturday evening, Rev. Mr. BOOLE, of New-York, preached against polygamy and the latter-day revelations. BRIGHAM YOUNG and hundreds of Mormons were present. One who repeatedly interrupted the meeting was arrested.

Hon. RICHARD D. DAVIS, of Waterford, N. Y., was found dead in his own yard on Saturday morning, between 11 and 12 o'clock. Mr. DAVIS was a native of this State, and a graduate of Yale College of the Class of 1818. He was a Representative in Congress from the Eighteenth New-York District from 1841 to 1845.

The Buffalo Committee of Regatta on the Fourth of July have determined upon two four-oared races, open to all comers, the prizes for the first race to be $500, $175 and $75; second race, $175, $75 and $50, entries to be made on or before June 28.

In opening the draw of the Charles River Bridge, yesterday, a man was found. One arm was torn from the socket, and the other severed at the elbow, and the head badly bruised. He gave his name as WILLIAM OAKLEY, of Rochester, N. Y., and subsequently died.

A woman named STRICKLONG attempted suicide yesterday at St. Louis by drowning, but was prevented. She returned home, saturated her clothing with coal oil, and set them on fire, dying in a few hours.

The body of an unknown man, aged about fifty years, was found, on Saturday, in the canal, between Lonsdale and Ashton, R. I., tied to a bag containing stones. It is uncertain whether it is a case of murder or suicide.

Gen. GREGG, commanding the District of New Mexico, has been instructed to prosecute with the utmost rigor the Mexicans engaged in illegal traffic with the Indians on the Texas border.

The trial of Dr. LANCELOT HOPE EVERETT for the murder of HENRY SWITZER on the 3d of April last, concluded at New-Orleans on Saturday, in a verdict of "Not guilty."

An entire block of buildings, including the Kintner House and the County Jail, were burned at Corydon, Ind., on Friday night. Loss $20,000; insurance $8,000.

Much interest is manifested in the result of the election of delegates to the Republican State Convention to be held at Columbus, Ohio, on Wednesday.

The salvors of the cotton-laden bark *Sarah* have refused to accept $22,000 awarded them by the Court at Halifax, N. S., and have appealed to the Privy Council in England.

AUGUSTUS C. STEARNS, aged twenty-three years, recently of Windham, Vt., committed suicide, by cutting his throat, near Springfield, Mass., on Saturday.

JOHN BURKE, thirty-two years of age, supposed to belong to New-York, was yesterday found dead in his bed at the Adams House, Boston.

THOS. ROPER, at Hartford, Conn., who has often quarreled with his wife, assaulted her yesterday with a hatchet, inflicting about a dozen wounds. He was arrested.

The illicit distillery of C. C. BROWN, in East Haddam, Conn., has been seized, the still destroyed and a quantity of cider and brandy confiscated.

JOSEPH MESSNER, indicted at Rochester for the murder of his wife, has been found guilty of murder in the first degree.

JOHN COX was accidentally shot and killed by CORNELIUS MAHONY yesterday at Philadelphia.

There is no truth in the report that a surveying party was recently attacked on Canadian River by Indians, and their stock captured.

The Chief of Police of St. Louis, Mo., having succeeded in breaking up the keno-houses, has notified the faro-banks to close.

A heavy rain commenced, in Providence, about 6 o'clock, yesterday morning, and continued last evening.

Death of the Wife of Ex-Senator Dixon.

From the Hartford Times, June 17.

Mrs. ELIZABETH L. C. DIXON, the wife of Hon. JAMES DIXON, died at the family residence in Hartford, June 16, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon. This announcement will carry sadness to many hearts, for Mrs. DIXON was well known to many persons in this country and in Europe. During a residence in Washington of sixteen years, while her husband was in public life, she made a large number of friends who will mourn her loss. She was an accomplished lady, a woman of rare intelligence, of great sweetness and purity, a devoted wife and mother, an exemplary Christian, a kind neighbor and faithful friend. The excellencies of her character were as conspicuous as her manners were graceful and unpretending. Her pure and gentle heart delighted in making others happy, and made her the charm of every circle in which she moved. She was taken ill in Rome in January, 1870, and soon after returned to her home in this city, where she remained confined to her house until her death. She bore her sufferings with great serenity and fortitude, and finally passed in peace and hope to a better world.

RUSSIA'S PRINCE.

Preparations for the American Tour of the Grand Duke.

Full Details of the Programme of Arrangements.

An Imperial Fleet Fitting Out for the Voyage.

Rivalry Among the Noblemen to Join the Expedition.

Two Hundred Officers and Three Thousand Sailors to Man the Fleet.

The Departure of the Grand Duke Alexis to Take Place in August.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 18.—His Imperial Highness, the Grand Duke ALEXIS, with his suite, left here yesterday to join His Majesty, the Emperor ALEXANDER, at Ems. The Grand Duke only visits the German springs to be present at the coming interview between his illustrious father and the Emperor of Germany, which will occur directly after the fêtes in Berlin in honor of the triumphal entry of the German Army into the capital take place. The Grand Duke ALEXIS will return with His Majesty to St. Petersburg, when preparations will at once be made in the Imperial household for his intended visit to the United States. The latter part of August has been designated as the time when the Imperial squadron will sail from Cronstadt. The *Admiral General*, a first-class iron-plated screw frigate, one of the finest vessels in the Imperial Navy, is being thoroughly repaired and refitted preparatory to her occupation by His Imperial Highness and the brilliant and numerous staff that will accompany him to America. The *Bogatyr*, the *Svetlana*, the *Ignatieff*, and another man-of-war which will convey the Imperial frigate across the Atlantic, are being rapidly remodeled and repaired for the voyage, but their officers have not yet been detailed by the Imperial Minister of Marine. The eagerness at the different naval depots to join the squadron of the Grand Duke is scarcely equaled by the spirit of rivalry and intrigue which is manifested at the Imperial Court at St. Petersburg by the young Russian noblemen and gentlemen, anxious to be attached to the personal staff of His Imperial Highness, and who are, as far as the strict requirements of Russian court etiquette will allow, companions of the Grand Duke. Exclusive of the Imperial suite, the squadron will have about 200 officers and 3,000 sailors and marines on board. The former will be among the most distinguished in the Imperial Navy, and the latter picked men from all the stations on the Baltic.

THE INFANT GRAND DUKE.

Solemn Services in His Honor at the Russian Chapel—A Glittering Spectacle—Distinguished Officers, Civil and Military, Present.

Notwithstanding the perfect deluge that flooded the City during almost the entire day yesterday, the solemn and interesting services at the chapel of the Russian Embassy, on Second-avenue, in celebration of the birth of the Grand Duke GEORGE ALEXANDROWITCH, were witnessed by a number of ladies and gentlemen, who seemed impressed with profound admiration at the glowing spectacle of ecclesiastical magnificence which was, to many present, not alone grand but extremely novel. The picture, though contracted was truly a beautiful one to look upon, and wherever the eye wandered it was met by a scene of glittering splendor for which you were totally unprepared. Amid "the gloss of satin and the glimmer of pearls," were noticed the superb uniforms of the officers of the Russian corvette *Vsadnik* in full dress, gorgeously bedecked with gold lace, and ablaze with the stars and crosses of various knightly orders, while here and there the attention was attracted by the elegant court dress of the attachés of the Imperial Legation at Washington, the Consulate and members of the Diplomatic Corps generally.

Prominent among those present were noticed the Russian Consul-General in full dress, with grand cordon and Star of the Imperial Order of St. Anne of Russia, Capt. MICHKALOFF, Lieuts. STARISKY and OBSTALLATKY, Surgeon TRUSKY, Sub-Lieuts. ANNATSLOITCH and POLISADOFF, and Navigating Lieuts. WASSILIEFF and URSKEL, besides a number of officers of marines. The Russian Minister was not present, in consequence of having been suddenly called to Washington on important business connected with the Embassy.

The auditorium of the little chapel was very tastefully decorated with evergreens, hung in festoons, and garlands of wax flowers wreathed in graceful forms around the walls were suspended pictures of the Holy Apostles. An *Ecce Homo* was pointed out as a rare work of art, the peculiar expression upon the face of pitying sorrow was remarked as entirely different from that given by the noted Italian master.

On each side of the chancel were scarlet banners, profusely embroidered with heavy gold lace, and emblazoned with the emblems of the Eastern Church. At the extreme end of the chapel was noticed the principal altar, beaming with its massive service of gold and silver on which shone clusters of the rarest jewels. The glare of the richly-furnished altar service appeared to be only equaled by the sparkling radiance of the gems in which they were enshrined. Each side of the entrance to the sacred precinct was embellished with a fresco painting, one of St. Michael, the other of the Angel Gabriel. The extravagant splendor of the main altar, with its gold and silver ornaments and altar-cloths rich with lace and embroidery, and gleaming with the light of the numerous tapers of virgin wax, was modestly rivaled by two sanctuaries or shrines, placed on each side, both of which were used during the celebration of the Greek mass or liturgy of thanksgiving. Promptly at 11 o'clock, the officiating priest, Rev. Mr. BJERRING, appeared, and knelt before the altar, arrayed in the gorgeous paraphernalia of the clergy of the Russian Church. Across his breast he clasped a massive golden cross, and the folds of his satin surplice were held by his attendant, attired in vestments scarcely less attractive than the habit of his superior. The ceremonies of the Greek Church, which have already been described at length in these columns, consisted, yesterday, of the celebration of the Greek high mass or liturgy of St. Chrysostom, the "Te Deum Laudamus" and special prayer of thanksgiving. In the usual prayer for His Imperial Majesty ALEXANDER and the Imperial family, which is never omitted, it is the custom only to mention by name the Emperor, the Empress, the heir apparent and his wife, and to include the Grand Dukes and other members of the blood Imperial in the general term of the Imperial household; yesterday, however, supplications were specially made for the health and long life of His Imperial Highness the infant Grand Duke GEORGIUS ALEXANDROWITCH, the second son of the heir apparent to the Imperial Crown. After the services, a quiet and select dinner was given at the residence of the chaplain, to the Russian officials present in honor of the occasion. Similar ceremonies, preparations for which were noticed in the TIMES yesterday, will probably be held on board of the Imperial steam corvette *Vsadnik* on Sunday next, Rev. Father BJERRING officiating.

EUROPEAN NEWS BY MAIL.

GERMAN AFFAIRS.

Prince Bismarck's Speech and Its Effect—Parliament and the New Provinces—The Return of the Troops—Early Receptions—The Empire and the Commune—The Cession of Heligoland.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BERLIN, Saturday, June 3, 1871.

Prince BISMARCK's violent speech in Parliament, apropos of the government of Alsace and Lorraine, has provoked a fierce controversy between the liberal and conservative Press. It was fortunate for Government that Parliament did not allow itself any Whitsuntide vacations, or the discontent prevailing among the Liberal Deputies would certainly have been diffused over the country by their stirring among their constituents. The severest censure comes from the south, where public feeling is most demonstrative, and opinion is not used to the official fetters of the colder north. The speech, it will be remembered, represented a protest against the supposed encroachments of Parliament on the Imperial prerogative in the government of the new provinces. The period of Imperial dictatorships was restricted, the Chancellor was made partially responsible, and the public expenditure subject not to the decision but to the sanction of Parliament. It was, moreover, particularly observed that the present was regarded merely as a provisional and exceptional arrangement, and that at the earliest opportunity Alsace and Lorraine were to be placed on a par with other German provinces. Prince BISMARCK was away at Frankfort at the time, and neither his Vicegerent, M. VON DELBRUCK, nor any of his subordinates, opposed the amendments. Parliament persuaded itself that it had acted in perfect harmony with the Chancellor's views. The greater was its surprise at the violent language, bordering closely on the unparliamentary, which M. BISMARCK showered upon it on his return, when the report came before the House. The resolution, he maintained, was a vote of want of confidence, Parliament was curtailing his rights beyond what was just, it was penning him in like the cattle-plague, and if Parliament persisted, he must request His Majesty to appoint another Minister. Messrs. VON KARDORFF and LASKER, representing respectively the Liberal Conservative and National Liberal interest, therefore the great majority of the House, at once rose to disclaim all hostile intention. They had not known what the Chancellor's wishes were, but if the latter would kindly inform them, they were ready to give them their unreserved support. This amendment removed all peril of a rupture, and restored M. BISMARCK's good humor, but it cast a gloom over the left side of the House, and has constantly proved a check to the patriotic ardor hitherto manifested by the Liberal Deputies. The wound would easily have scarred over were it not for the clumsy criticism and comments of the official Press, especially the *North German Gazette* and *Provincial Correspondence*, for which the dispute supplied an inviting topic, and which have aroused the Liberal Press from its patriotic lethargy and made it to stand up as a man for constitutional liberty. The more independent journals indignantly denounce Government's intention of reintroducing the absolutism of ten years ago, the moderate organs defend their party against M. BISMARCK's charges, and hint that the Chancellor will find it easier to rule them by gentleness than by open defiance and brute force. All, however, protest against BISMARCK's language, and even such very Bismarckian papers as the *National Zeitung* consider it their duty to administer to the great statesman a serious reproof, and to suggest that his head must have been turned by extraordinary successes and by the homage he has received from the whole country. The South Germans, who well remember the time when Prince BISMARCK was their enemy instead of their friend, are most outspoken; they begin to doubt his sincerity, and publicly ask: "Is this the same BISMARCK who has led us to unity and glory, who has promised us liberty, the BISMARCK of Königgrätz, of Versailles and Frankfort, the boasted prince of peace?" The more thoughtful even begin to consider the question if M. BISMARCK is made all in all, if Parliament openly confesses that it will rather support his wishes than act in obedience to its own better convictions. What is to become of the country when he is no more there to direct its destinies? Is not his personal government going rather too far? It cannot be doubted that this storm of open discontent and expressed and hidden doubt will blow over, and that harmony will soon again set its seal on the proceedings of the German Parliament. M. BISMARCK would not be M. BISMARCK, if he did not take warning from the resistance that he has himself provoked, and he has it in his power to reconcile his temporary adversaries by a very slight effort. The controversy, however, speaks well for the progress which the German people is making in political and constitutional independence, and proves that it is no more the people of the Carlsbad Conferences.

THE RETURN OF THE TROOPS.

The return of the German armies from France seems to progress more favorably than was originally expected. The conveyance of such large numbers of men and the guns, ammunition, provisions, medical columns, &c., belonging to them is necessarily a great tax on the railway companies, and the ordinary traffic is on some lines entirely suspended for the time. But the removal goes off more smoothly and quietly by far than that in the opposite direction did nine or ten months ago. The French Government is aiding the German dispositions to the best of its powers. It is carefully punctual in its payments, a virtue duly appreciated here. The irregularities occurring in the first period of the Communist war are easily accounted for and readily forgiven, and since the middle of last month the French have been regularly in advance of the stipulated terms. This is the more meritorious, as the money is anyhow being paid in advance. Gen. VON FABRICE's commencement of payment of the money due on 1st June reached us some days before that date, so that the French must have paid it about a week before time. The more punctually M. THIERS pays, the more willing does M. BISMARCK appear to relieve France of its unwelcome and onerous burden. Orders have now been issued, in obedience to which the numbers of the German army of occupation will be, by the 18th inst., reduced to three hundred thousand men or less, where a few days ago it numbered five hundred thousand; for the maintenance of them payment has been made. The Guards, the Fifth and Seventh Corps are partially in Germany already, and the Second Bavarian Corps, the Ninth Corps and the Wurtemburg Division are to be in Germany by the 18th inst. The rate per diem being one and three-fourths francs for every man, and two and one-half francs for every horse, the saving may easily be computed as very considerable to the French exchequer. The payment of money for the maintenance of the Germans is made in French paper currency at par, all being spent in France. It is issued also at par, and wonderfully enough has maintained that rate in business. The Germans are very careful not to import it into their own country. The Corps of Guards begun its homeward march yesterday, and by the 12th inst. all its regiments, excepting the siege artillery, are to be encamped in the plain between Potsdam, Tietersbogh and Brandenburg, whence they will march into Berlin on the 16th. The siege artillery is to remain in France some time; it is at present at St. Denis.

EARLY RECEPTIONS.

We hear most of the return of the Fifth Army Corps, which has repeatedly distinguished itself by gallant deeds and patient endurance during the campaign. Its regiments were the first to re-enter German territory, and were accordingly fêted wherever they showed themselves. Notwithstanding the inconvenient time of their arrival at Carlsruhe, viz., between 1 and 3 A. M., the men were most hospitably and enthusiastically received at that city, the first German capital that they passed. The trains are pouring in since last Saturday. At Bamberg great preparations were made for their reception as a proof of Bavarian hospitality. But the little Kingdom of Saxony outshined all its fellow States in the liberality of reception accorded to the Posen Corps, consisting for the greater part of Poles. Both at Leipsic and at Dresden the civic authorities assembled at the stations to receive the victors of Wissembourg, Woerth, Sedan and Paris. Prussian Generals have often affirmed that the Poles make their best soldiers, and the late campaign bears out this assertion. Their reception in Saxony, the former head-quarters of the Slavonic tribes in Germany, was enthusiastic. Young ladies in white had arrayed themselves on the platform, waving laurel boughs, with which they decked the helmeted heads and medaled chests of the returning soldiers, while others served out refreshments, provided by patriotic committees, at whose head stands the well-known musical firm of BREITKOPF & HARTEL. The Seventh Grenadiers (the King's Own) and the Fifth Rifles, henceforth to be called the Emperor's Rifles, regiments who have specially distinguished themselves, were received with the greatest display. The entire corps returns in sixty-six railway trains. It is of course to take part in the triumphal entry on the 16th, which, though predicted again and again, and fixed at first for the beginning of May, seems still to take our townspeople by surprise. It is said that, in consequence of the shortness of time allowed for preparation, much that had been planned will have to be omitted. The Empress, now taking the waters, as usual, at Baden-Baden, will return to Berlin on the 15th, in order to be present, and Prince ALBERT of Saxony, the distinguished leader of the Fourth Army, will likewise attend. The City of Berlin has voted a credit of 110,000 thalers and a reserve fund of 28,000 thalers for the decoration of the town. Every landwehrman who is a native of Berlin taking part in the entry, is to receive a donation of five thalers out of the city exchequer, and every widow of men belonging to the same class, twenty thalers, a liberality which is to be extended to men and widows of other corps also. The squares and principal streets are being decorated with flags, and the skeleton-work of a most artistically got-up system of wreaths and garlands. In the most fashionable street, "Unter den Linden," tableaux are to be put up representing the principal incidents of the late war, and commemorating the most decisive victories. The paintings are now in preparation. In the "Linden Promenade," double rows are being placed of captured guns. Other trophies, such as captured colors, &c., are to be borne in front of the procession. The *via triumphalis* will close at the statue of King FREDERICK. The Emperor and his Court and staff will post themselves at the foot of the Blücher statue to witness the march past. The other German sovereigns are to attend their chief. Only two stands are being erected; one near the Halle Gate for the schoolboys of Berlin; the other on the Paris-square, for members of the German and Prussian Parliament and military and civil authorities. Sufficient room will, however, be left for spectators on the flags on both sides of the streets, and windows and roofs in the favored thoroughfares promise to yield their owners an abundant harvest, windows letting on an average for the rent otherwise paid for an *étage*. A great number of young ladies are getting up their white toilets and laurel wreaths—the costume in which they are to line the Königgratzerstrasse and Pariser Platz. Inn-keepers, brewers and wine-merchants are laying in a stock of liquor to be distributed among the sons of Mars. Now that the 16th is definitely settled as the day of the martial solemnity, orders for rooms at the hotels of all orders continue to pour in by scores, as if the whole world were going to hold a meeting here. There is a great number of Americans among the applicants. Such as have not ordered quarters already will probably have to do without, there being hardly a garret that is not already bespoken. The martial pageant is to be followed by a thanksgiving service and religious ceremony, on the 16th and 18th, the former being a kind of patriotic and military service, the latter a general German holiday.

GERMANY AND THE COMMUNE.

The question of the extradition of Communist refugees is engaging the attention of our authorities, as it is that of the neighboring Governments. It is the disadvantage of Liberal institutions that they attract political refugees and good-for-nothings from all quarters of the globe, and so England and Belgium will be the most favored places of refuge of these Communist firebrands, and we shall suffer comparatively little inconvenience. The decisions of neighboring countries are watched by our Government with care, but will hardly interfere with its own predetermined measures. We cannot do with rebels and revolutionisers in Prussia, and if they are not to be got rid of in deference to the wishes of M. THIERS, our Police may be trusted with detecting other reasons for banishing them. Austria has declared her intention to uphold the provisions of the Extradition Treaty to the very letter, which is not saying very much, for it means no more than that she will deliver up refugees accused of non-political crimes. Her good-will to rid herself of the troublesome set, should they come over, can, however, be as little doubted as that of the Northern Confederation. Extradition of political offenders merely for their political crimes will be ostensibly resorted to in neither country, but will be virtually observed.

THE CESSION OF HELIGOLAND.

A rumor is circulating in our Press of the German Government having again proposed to England the cession of Heligoland against a pecuniary composition. This rumor is more than a sensational canard, though it can hardly lead to any serious result. Neither in England nor here has it met with an official confirmation, but as little with a denial. It could hardly be expected that either Government should lend the proposal the support of its authorization, unless the arrangement were finally concluded. But, whether M. BISMARCK has made the definite proposal or not, our Government is indisputably anxious to have Heligoland, and the present is considered an exceptionally favorable time for mooting the scheme. The population of Heligoland is German, and the island is considered a piece of Germany by the entire country. We are in a specially patriotic humor at present for uniting all Germanic races in the bonds of a political confederation, and the acquisition would be hailed as a fresh victory. Heligoland is of naval importance, both to Germany and to England, and to the former it would appear an earnest of greater maritime power, not only in itself, but also relatively, by weakening England. The loss of Heligoland would impair English influence in the North Sea and strengthen that of the Eastern Powers, Russia and Germany, more particularly when the Kiel Canal, uniting the North Sea with the Baltic, and shortening the route from the Baltic by several days, will be completed. England, on the other hand, is not expected to attach great value to the possession of Heligoland; it might, however, be happy to reconcile German opinion, still very hostile to "perfidious Albion." In this supposition the Germans have evidently miscalculated the opinion of John Bull, who would cede Heligoland to any other nation rather than to Germany, and whose fondness for that small island is undemonstrative, but none the less tenacious. I am satisfied that the proposal has been, if not mooted, yet considered, and intentionally brought before the public by the Prussian Government.

THE COMMUNE'S WORK.

How the Destruction of Paris Was Planned—Fire versus Troops—Extent of the Success.

Correspondence London Times.

It may well be supposed that it was from sinister design that those various preparations of which we have heard arose—mines in the sewers, wires intended for their ignition by means of electric batteries placed at Montmartre. But there was never anything serious about these preparations. If any quantity of explosive materials has been found in the sewers, the batteries intended to ignite them have never been in a condition to do so. It was the same with those famous mines which were to be placed in front of the barricades. Not one of those mines was exploded; they never had existence, save in the columns of the Communalist *Journal Officiel*, where they appeared as a menace to produce hesitation among the soldiers, and to mask the real designs of the Commune. Petroleum was the real instrument which it had determined to employ. Even before the last moments of its agony, the Commune had taken its measures to effect its object. It had taken forcible possession of all inflammable oils, and especially petroleum. In the last few days of the struggle the Committee of Public Safety was everything, the Commune was nothing. The Committee of Public Safety had completely abandoned the military arrangements to the "Central Committee of the Federation of the National Guard," and reserved to itself the incendiary arrangements; but both branches of the defense were connected, and DELESCLUZE stood between them as a sort of dictator.

THE INCENDIARIES' ORGANIZATION.

A document which was found upon him after his death leaves little doubt of the important part which was played *in extremis* by this king of the Jacobins, and of the special character which the Committee of Public Safety had assumed. This document, very valuable as an item for history, says:

"Citizen MILLIERE, at the head of 150 fusee bearers, will set fire to the suspected houses and public monuments on the left bank. Citizen DEBROCK, with 100 *fuseens*, is to act in the First and Second Arrondissements. Citizen BILLIORAY, with 100 men, is to take charge of the Ninth, Tenth and Twentieth Arrondissements. Citizen VESINIER, with fifty men, is specially charged with the Boulevards from the Madeleine to the Bastile. These citizens must concert with the commanders of barricades to insure the execution of these orders.—*Paris, 3 Prairial, AN. 79.*"

This document is signed by the members of the Committee of Public Safety, at the head of whom stands the name of DELESCLUZE. Thus there was a band of *fuseens* organized in the dark, and of whom no mention was ever made by the *Journal Officiel*, to whom was intrusted the burning of Paris, and who doubtless had long studied their field of action. Some indiscretions caused this plan to become known, but no one would believe it. These *fuseens*, under the direction of a scientific committee composed of medical men and practical chemists, proposed various contrivances, matches and other means of producing explosion. Barrels of powder and of petroleum were placed in the monuments destined to destruction, and at the points where incendiarism was intended. It must be observed that the chiefs who were charged with carrying out these abominable orders of the Committee of Public Safety were to make arrangements in concert with the commanders of barricades, who were under the orders of the Central Committee. "Blow up or burn the houses which interfere with your plan of defense," wrote DELESCLUZE and BILLIORAY to DOMBROWSKI, in an order which has been found. "The barricades ought not to be assailable from the houses." Thus a rampart of burnt houses was to be formed. The same citizens again wrote to VAN DER HOOVEN, commanding the barricade of the Faubourg du Temple: "The citizen delegate commanding at the Barrack of the Chateau d'Eau is requested to deliver to the bearer of this present the barrels of mineral oil required by the citizen the General-in-Chief of the barricades of the Faubourg du Temple." There was between incendiarism and the defence a previously established connection.

WOMAN'S SHARE.

No document as yet found has thrown any light on the organization of the "*petroleuses*," of which so much has been said. This corps existed only in imaginations of journalists; but it cannot be doubted that many women were found upon the barricades and among the *fuseens* to assist in their accursed task. Many, induced by a hope of plunder, went to work upon their own account, and largely contributed to spread fire throughout the city. An appeal had been made to the women, and a certain number were organized in military fashion. I saw at Versailles a "*colonelle*," who bore not only the gold lace indicating her rank, but also the emblems of an *infirmière*, the red Geneva Cross. At Paris she was a combatant; at Versailles she was the chief of the *infirmières*. When the vilest of the populace of Paris had in the later days become masters of the city, the National Guards no longer went alone to their posts. Their wives, "legitimate or otherwise," as the Commune said, accompanied them. The family was installed in palaces or private houses, the best and most comfortable apartments being selected. Searches were made in the neighborhood to obtain money, jewels, silk dresses, provisions and wine, and all led a jovial life, wanting nothing. An eye-witness residing in the Rue Rivoli, facing the gate de l'Echelle of the Tuileries, informed me that on the day when the palace was set on fire he saw as soon as the conflagration began nearly 400 National Guards come out of the building. It was 4 o'clock in the evening, and in the dark he saw them issue forth in squads with drooping heads. Behind them came a troop of middle-aged women, also appearing depressed; and still later there came another body of women, younger, gaily dressed, and excited with drink, doubtless the "illegitimate wives," shouting and singing. Some of the men in authority followed. One, losing his patience, exclaimed, "Be off now, quickly, it is time." In an instant later the fire, which had begun at 4 o'clock by the ignition of matches connected with barrels of petroleum, burst forth in all parts with irresistible fury, and, communicating with the fire-works which had been placed in different parts of the palace, blew off the roofs and brought down the walls. The incendiaries had hoped that the explosion would also bring down the houses facing the palace; the street, one of the great arteries of the city, would thus have been rendered impassable for the troops.

THE LINE OF DEFENCE.

Such, in short, was the plan upon all the points of the defence—to burn wherever the troops had to pass, and to raise upon the abandoned barricades other barricades of burning ruins, and thus to render attack impossible and retreat easy. The rapidity with which the army of Versailles entered Paris, and the energy displayed in the method of attack, and especially the turning movements, adopted from the Germans, thwarted, in a great measure, these infernal projects; but if anyone will follow upon the map of Paris the combined work of defence and conflagration, it will be seen that wherever the insurrection was in retreat it left a burning brand to cover it. Upon the left bank, where the various districts were carried by the troops with amazing rapidity, the Communists at first attempted to cover the Seine and to bar the passage of Gen. CISSEY toward the Hôtel de Ville. The cartridge magazine at the Ecole d'Etat-Major was blown up. Had time permitted, the Archbishop's palace on the other side, in the Rue de Grenelle, would also have been destroyed. Obliged to retreat rapidly, the insurrectionary chiefs delayed the march of the troops by burning the Conseil d'Etat, the archives of the Cour des Comptes, the Palace of the Legion of Honor, the barracks of the Quai d'Orsay, the Caisse de Dépôts, a whole range of houses in the Rue de Lille, between the Rue de Bellechasse and the Rue du Bac; and by setting fire to the Rue du Bac itself, which is close to the Pont Royal, cut off that important passage from the troops, and rendered that artery of the Faubourg St. Germain impracticable. The soldiers could only reach the quai by passing through small cross streets. But upon this side again, it was necessary to avoid the turning movement of two columns, one of which had reached the Mont Parnasse Railway station, and which by the Rue de Rennes and the Rues Cherche Midi and Sevres threatened to take in rear the insurrectionary forces. The latter, therefore, would have burnt down the Palais de l'Institut, the Bibliotheque Mazarin, the houses in the Carrefour de la Croix Rouge, and the angles of Rue de Rennes, if they could. The attempt was made, but did not succeed. The fire began at the Institut, but it was extinguished immediately. The Croix Rouge was in flames, and upon the barricade formed at that point fell the burning remains of four houses. The Rue Vaugirard was another important communication to be blocked. The Luxembourg, the barrack in the Rue de Tournon, and the Odeon Theatre were to be burnt. By so doing the Pantheon, a citadel of the Commune, would be covered. Attempts were made to execute this design, but without success, and in their disappointment the *fuseens* blew up the powder magazines situated in the old orchard between the Palace and the Observatory. The explosion was formidable, but it did not do the mischief that was expected; the streets remained open, and the army continued its advance. It had nearly reached the limits of Paris on that side of the river. The Pantheon might delay it, but the Pantheon once taken, the troops could gain the Jardin des Plantes, and passing the Seine would turn the insurgents' rear, and inclose within an armed grasp the last remains of the insurrection. The *fuseens* having failed at this point to set fire to the scientific monuments and the schools which abound in that quarter, the fire of Fort Bicêtre, which still remained in the hands of the insurgents, was opened upon them, and petroleum bombs were thrown into those buildings. Everywhere in that district are to be seen traces of these incendiary projectiles, the cupola of the Pantheon alone being struck by five or six. Happily none produced the intended effect, and the Quartier Latin was saved. The Museum, the schools, the Hospital of La Pitié, the Orleans railway station were spared, and the army was about to cross the river; but immediately before it, on the right bank, a fresh fire broke out, one more vast than any yet seen. It was the Grenier d'Abondance, with its contents—corn, flour, dried fish, clothing, gunpowder, saltpetre and petroleum. This was an immense conflagration, an unapproachable furnace, which threatened to swallow up all the buildings in the neighborhood should the wind spring up. The wind was still, and a portion of the quarter was spared. But all these fires had not failed to retard the progress of the troops, and instead of the insurgents being inclosed in a circle of fire or driven upon the cavalry division which guarded the suburbs on the south-east, it was the insurgents who had raised between themselves and the army a barrier of flame, at the same time retaining their means of retreat toward the German forces, from whom they hoped to meet with some connivance.

RIGHT BANK.

Upon the right bank the plan was traced in lines of flame in a still more evident manner. We must not judge alone from what was burnt, but we must consider what it was sought to burn. The great thoroughfares, the strategic roads opened by the Empire, were to be barred, not only by barricades, but were to be flanked by masses of fire. In order to prevent the great barricades of the Rue Royale from being turned, a barrier of fire was to be raised in the Rue Boissy d'Anglas, which runs parallel to it, in the Rue Faubourg St. Honoré, which is also at right angles, and also in the Rue St. Honoré, when retreat should become necessary. The Rue Royale was to be barred by the burning and falling houses, as would also be the Rue de Rivoli at several points, first at the Ministère des Finances, then by the Palace of the Tuileries, and further on by the Bibliothèque du Louvre, by the Palais Royale, and by the two great blocks of houses which adjoin, and which could not fail to catch fire. In fact, the fire did not extend, but upon the line of retreat a fire was kindled at the corner of the Place du Louvre, and at the corner of the Rue St. Martin, where some new houses have been utterly destroyed. The Avenue Victoria, which leads to the Hôtel de Ville, was also set on fire; the Theatre Lyrique was burnt, the Theater du Chatelet set on fire, but the fire was extinguished, and in the Ile de la Cité, the flames, rising above the Palais de Justice and the Prefecture de Police, destroyed not only the records of the crimes committed by the insurgent bandits and the sanctuary of justice which they abhorred, but thus also closed the road which connected the Boulevard St. Michel with the Boulevard Sebastopol, the great artery which traverses old Paris in its breadth. If the public monuments on both sides of the river did not mingle their flames above the heads of the defenders of order, it was not from any want of will on the part of the incendiaries, for the Cathedral of Notre Dame contained powder and petroleum.

THE BOULEVARD LINE.

The line of the great boulevards remained intact as far as the Château d'Eau, because there was no time to organize resistance upon these points. Montmartre, turned in the night of Monday, was carried from its rear on Tuesday morning by a rapid *coup de main*. This was the salvation of the Quarter of the Chaussée d'Antin, and of the whole Ninth Arrondissement. But the Madeleine was condemned; so were the Jockey Club, the Grand Hotel, the old Opera-house, the Mairie in the Rue Drouot. At the Château d'Eau the insurgents had made a *place d'armes*, the access to which was from the Boulevard St. Martin and the Boulevard Magenta. Being again taken in rear by the Rue de Turbigo, they retired, after attempting to set fire to the Church of St. Eustache. The insurgents did not abandon the place until they had surrounded it with flame, the Theatre of the Porte St. Martin being the advanced point of the conflagration. Being driven back toward the Faubourg St. Antoine, they covered themselves on the left by the fire of the Magasins Généraux at La Villette; and when at last they had nothing more to burn they defended themselves furiously, foot by foot, in the Cemetery of Père la Chaise. But even thence they again sought to rekindle the fires in Paris by means of petroleum bombs. They then destroyed simply from a desire to destroy; they could no longer hope to check those who were pursuing them amid the tombs, but they never ceased their efforts at destruction—the only result which the Commune of Paris in 1871 has sought or achieved.

THE INTERNATIONAL.

Some Account of the Society and of its Theories and Extent.

Paris Correspondence London Times.

The universal expressions of sympathy which the disasters of Paris have elicited from the whole civilized world have contributed largely to reconcile so sensitive a race to their misfortunes, and they also seem to derive some consolation from the fact that they have been the means of unmasking the International. I have before me an elaborate account of this society, from which it would appear that, although only nine years have elapsed since its foundation, it counts upward of 2,500,000 members. But even this does not include all the affiliated societies which are assisted in their various political and revolutional enterprises by the International, and which comprise the Fenians, the Marianne, the Brothers of the Republic of Lyons and Marseilles, the numerous secret societies of Russia and Poland, and the Carbonari generally all over Europe. The Central Committee of this Association, which has a branch in America, is in London, and its presiding spirit is a German, who conceived the idea of organizing in Berlin, in a definite and tangible form, the theory of BABEUF, DIDEROT, JACOBI, PROUDHON, and others. There is no President, but the central office is composed of a Secretary-General and fifteen members. Each country composes a branch of the association. Each branch is divided into sections. Each important centre is subdivided into other sections, with a central bureau. Every week each central bureau sends to the London office—1, detailed report on the political and commercial events of the neighborhood; 2, a statement of additional members; 3, a financial statement; 4, a statement by name of the principal merchants and tradesmen; 5, a statement by name of the principal proprietors and capitalists; six copies of minutes of meetings held. There are, of course, many other secret rules regarding the expulsion of members and the means of pressure to be employed in cases of strikes, &c., which I have no means of obtaining; but it will appear from the above that the organization is one conceived on a scale capable of infinite expansion and appealing to the sympathies of the largest and least reputable class of the community in all countries. The catastrophe of Paris, so far from operating as a check to its growth, will probably give it a powerful impetus, as, unhappily, the more infamous the notoriety of such an association becomes the more attractive will it prove to that large section of society over whom such a celebrity exercises an irresistible fascination. It is to be regretted that there should also be a large class of persons with such singularly perverted notions that they conscientiously believe the reformation of humanity can only be worked out by slaughter and incendiarism on a vast scale. Such men were DELESCLUZE, MIOT, COURBET, and many others of the leaders of the late movement, one of the most sanguinary of whom—MILLIERE, who had probably ordered the execution of more innocent persons than any of his colleagues—when he was shot, shouted with his last breath, "Vive l'Humanité." Thus may the enthusiasm "of humanity" inverted become absolutely fatal to it. The philanthropic ideas of LEFRANCAIS, also an honest enthusiast, took another form; he advocated the burning of all the public buildings in Paris in order to erect in their places civil hospitals. The peculiarity of this association is, therefore, that while it appeals to the whole working classes of the civilized world by an argument which the simplest can comprehend, and offers a refuge and support to the revolutionists of every country, it has a philosophy and a political economy of its own sufficiently specious to attract theorists and would-be reformers. It reaches the loftiest and the basest natures, those who unselfishly wish to raise others and those who selfishly desire to raise themselves at the expense of others. It embraces in its threefold political, social and moral character political agitators, paupers and philosophers—a combination of forces which imparts to its organization altogether special powers of action. As it raises its head in one country after another, we shall see how far the special conditions of political morals and society which exist in each are calculated to cope with it. There is probably no country in Europe where circumstances were so favorable to an experimental outbreak as France, where the *bourgeoisie* were so effete and timid, and the Government, owing to its provisional character, so feeble and irresolute. Now that the streets of Paris are beginning to fill, and its money-making, pleasure-seeking population flock back, we are enabled to form some idea of the wholesale "stampede" which left the capital to the mercy of a small minority of roughs. The Internationals suddenly and unexpectedly found the occasion ready made for its action, and stepped in to direct and organize, to such good purpose that it converted what was at the outset an accidental flash in the pan into a system of government, capable of administering for two months an immense city and of keeping at bay the armies of an Empire. The orders found upon the bodies of insurgents leave no doubt where to fix the guilt of the incendiarism. These are finding their way into print as they are coming to light, and are full of interest.

MARRIAGES AND BIRTHS.

Some Curious Facts About Metropolitan Life—Figures for the Year 1870.

Among other valuable items furnished by the annual reports of the New-York Board of Health, are the figures of the Bureau of Vital Statistics. These give but a partial idea of what is aimed at, *i. e.*, the total and correct number of marriages, births and deaths, with dates, ages and nativities of the persons enumerated. The law requiring all officials, civil and ecclesiastical, to record marriages performed by them, has been very generally ignored. In some cases, the ministers of certain persuasions decline to comply with a law which (as they allege) invades the sacredness of a religious ordinance.

The extent of such non-compliance may be adduced from the single instance of the figures enumerating the total of marriages to be 7,945 for the year 1870. That is a palpable inaccuracy, as a moment's calculation must show. Several suits against these contumacious clergymen have been commenced, and it is the intention to follow the matter up hereafter in every case. The interests of science, law and order, seem to imperatively demand it. The table of births is about as faulty, from various causes, of which that in relation to those born out of wedlock is most prominent. The total given is 14,524.

All these statistics are—even in an incomplete form—valuable and interesting. They not only furnish a great deal of important information for scientific purposes, but suggest many curious speculations upon human character and existence, and reveal many of the hidden secrets of this world of metropolitan life.

The marriage registry gives the age, nativity and color of the contracting parties. The largest number of marriages per month was 1,049, in November; the smallest was 481, during the month of December. There were two miscegenations. There were 5,471 males and 4,848 females of foreign birth; 2,270 males and 2,900 females native born, and 2 males and 1 female who were born upon the seas. Of first marriages, there were 6,522 of men and 6,604 of women, showing that 82 widows secured bachelors. Of second marriages, there were 1,047 men and 907 women. Of third marriages there were 64 men and 19 women. Only two men appear on the list of the fourth marriages, no woman seeming to have undertaken the fourth nuptial experiment. The age of the parties in the majority of these cases was between twenty and twenty-five. But 71 males and 1,419 females were under twenty. There were 2,885 males and 1,816 females between twenty-five and thirty, 1,365 males and 658 females between thirty and thirty-five, 801 males and 323 females between thirty-five and forty, 13 males and 2 females between forty-five and fifty, 4 males and 3 females between fifty and fifty-five, 18 males and no females between sixty and sixty-five, 10 males between seventy and eighty, and 1 male between eighty and ninety.

The registry of births is an interesting study, notwithstanding the inaccuracy of the figures. The color of 14,353 was white, and that of 169 black; 7,560 were males, and 6,910 females; 9,282 were of foreign, and 2,553 of native parentage, of which 1,44[illegible] were fathers and [illegible] mothers. The value of these figures if correct and full would be immense, and the resolution of the authorities to enforce the law with its full penalties against all who fail to comply with it, is most commendable. The proof of age, nativity, identity, parentage and marriage, is frequently in dispute in the courts where vast interests are at stake, and this record, if thoroughly kept, would be of almost inestimable importance.

PERSONAL, POLITICAL, AND GENERAL.

Rev. GEORGE B. JOCELYN, D. D., has been chosen President of Albion College, Michigan.

A Boston man is anxious to learn how it happens that when people come to high words they are so apt to use low language.

ROBERT T. LINCOLN is to read the Emancipation Proclamation, issued by his father, in Aurora, Ill., on the Fourth of July.

Ex-Senator YATES and Hon. A. G. BURR are to deliver addresses in Jacksonville, Ill., on the 4th of July.

The Editorial Association of Maryland contemplates a trip to the White Mountains of New-Hampshire in July.

A New-London man with a wife six weeks dead and eight children clamoring for somebody to look after them, married again last week.

Connecticut's statues of ROGER SHERMAN and JONATHAN TRUMBULL, for the National Capitol, are in Hartford, boxed, ready for shipment to Washington.

For a man to go into a stranger's house and demand a clean shirt has been decided to be conclusive evidence of insanity in Worcester, Mass.

A Boston street-car company runs an early morning car during the season of dandelion greens, to accommodate the women who bring them to market.

The Nebraska State Constitutional Convention met at Lincoln on the 13th inst., and organized by choosing Gen. SILAS A. STRICKLAND President and L. L. HOLBROOK Secretary.

Hon. CLEMENT L. VALLANDIGHAM was a brother-in-law of Hon. JOHN V. L. MCMAHON, of Maryland, whose death we recorded on Saturday.

A Boston paper asserts that they used to have a habit down on Cape Cod of sending town paupers to the Legislature, that the Commonwealth might relieve them from the expense of paying their board during the Winter.

Citizens of St. Paul were puzzling their wits at latest mail dates over a solid piece of ice two feet square in which there were streaks of a congealed blood-red fluid alternating with streaks of the colorless water.

Even unto California has been scattered that pamphlet lauding Gen. HANCOCK's civil administration in Louisiana and Texas, with a view to forwarding his aspirations to the Presidency.

"Gen. MCCOOK was elected Attorney-General of Ohio in 1853 by a plurality of over 17,000."—[All the Democratic papers.] Can it be that the great mystery is thus solved, and that *this* is the way he won his title?

Congressman DAWES will start for the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific coast in a few days for the benefit of his health. His wife and daughter will accompany him; his oldest son is already in the Rocky Mountain country.

At a meeting last week the Democratic editors of Pennsylvania formed an association the object of which is to secure unity of action, the furtherance of the interests of the party, and the cultivation of fraternal feeling.

It is asserted that the gold watch which Mr. F. W. BIRD has just recovered from the bottom of a pond in which it has lain eighteen months was not much injured, and, moreover, that it evidently continued its functions two hours or more after it was submerged.

The Richmond *Enquirer* calls TOOMBS and STEPHENS a pair of fools, and freely expresses the opinion that the former especially would be much more of a success in a lunatic asylum than he is in the rôle of a retired statesman, or than he was during the war as a Brigadier-General.

Northern Democratic papers seem to be vainly trying to convince their readers that JEFF. DAVIS, instead of being put in charge of an insurance company, where his popularity among the Southern people could be made to pay, should have been sent to some Home of the Friendless.

The Democrats of California are inquiring of each other: *Did* Gov. HAIGHT pay for Senator BURNETT's monument out of the State secret service fund? and is there an inscription upon the monument setting forth that it was erected by the Governor of the State, as a tribute of respect and esteem for a faithful public servant and a steadfast friend?

An attempt was made to poison the Warden of the Tennessee Penitentiary, and his family, a few days ago, by arsenic placed on some fruit, but the Warden detected the peculiar taste, and no one was injured. It is supposed to have been done through collusion between some female prisoners and some convicts employed in the penitentiary drug-store.

Senator CHANDLER has a farm near Lansing, Mich., comprising 3,067 acres, of which 900 acres are upland and the remainder marsh. The marsh has been drained so as to be comparatively free from water, and experiments are being made upon it which are viewed with much interest by the farmers in that section, as it is hoped the results will add greatly to the value of marsh lands for farming and grazing purposes.

A Democratic paper in Kentucky refuses to recognize any necessity for the organs of the New Departure to disturb the grave of the Confederacy. It says that, however necessary it may be for the Northern Democracy to accept the principles of the Radical Party, there is no reason in the world why journals professedly Democratic should play the jackal and dig up a dead and buried cause in order to heap insult and contumely upon those who fought in its support.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company is sued for $50,000 damages in behalf of a boy fourteen years of age who was crushed between two cars. It has been shown in the trial that by the accident the boy's collar bone was fractured, his shoulder-blade crushed to "a bag of bones," the upper part of his arm broken, and two or three ribs crushed, and that a piece of iron tore open his right cheek, fractured his jaw and cut off his tongue at the roots. Notwithstanding his complicated injuries, and the fact that the wounds have not yet healed, the boy was in Court and testified in his case as far as he was able with his indistinct speech.

The New-York State Editorial Association will hold its annual meeting at Saratoga Springs this week. Mr. W. T. TINSLEY of the Lyons *Republican*, will deliver the oration, and Mr. A. A. HOPKINS, of the Rochester *Rural Home*, will read the poem on Thursday. In the afternoon the party will drive to Lake Saratoga, returning by way of the various Springs, and in the evening a ball will be given at the Grand Union Hotel. On Friday there will be an excursion to Lake George. On Saturday they will attend the laying of the corner-stone of the new Capitol in Albany. Every editor is invited to bring his wife if he has one; if he has no wife he will be severely censured and left alone by all the married ladies of the party.

Two years ago, when preparations were being made to erect a City Hall in Detroit, a large stone was accidentally broken, and one of the workmen told the contractor that if he would give him one of the pieces he would use it for a tombstone. His request was laughingly assented to, and with the assistance of a fellow-workman he moved the block to one side. Two months later he fell from a scaffold and was killed, and a few days ago, the *débris* was being cleared away from around the completed hall, the stone was encountered, and recalled to mind the man's jesting words. By order of the contractor it has been trimmed and fashioned, and lettered as follows: "JAMES DOOLEY—twelve years in the employ of OSBORNE & Co.—died Nov. 20, 1869," and it will shortly be placed at the head of the dead man's grave.

In connection with the missing brig *Kentucky*, Capt. BRYANT, the San Francisco *Chronicle* tells a curious story of a dream which Capt. BRYANT's father-in-law, Capt. KNIPE, had about the time she is supposed to have been lost. It narrates that Mrs. KNIPE awoke one night and discovered her husband talking in his sleep, with his right arm extended as if to shake hands, and that he related to her that he saw BRYANT at the bedside; shook hands with him; was astonished at his unexpected arrival, and asked: "How is this, BRYANT, that you are here? I was down at the Exchange this evening and did not hear of your arrival, or expect you so soon." BRYANT replied: "Well, I am here, and there's LOUISA by her mother." When Mrs. KNIPE awoke the Captain, he exclaimed: "Let me be; oh! why did you awake me? I saw BRYANT and LOUISA here most vividly; I hope nothing has happened to them."

THE FEVER IN BUENOS AYRES.

Harrowing Details of the Ravages of the Disease—Over One Thousand Deaths in Two Days.

The following extracts, from a letter written by a resident of Buenos Ayres to a relative in Providence, although it was written so long ago as the 13th of April, contains so many details of the frightful fatality attending the yellow fever in that unhappy city that it cannot but be of mournful interest to all readers. We quote from the Providence *Journal*:

It is now about three months since a few isolated cases of yellow fever, very deadly in their results, took place in one of the city parishes. These began to attract some attention, yet not much alarm for a time, as they were confined to a limited district and did not rapidly increase. The deaths of several well-known persons caused a little panic after a while, and the doctors warned their patients in the infected quarters that fever existed, and that the families in the neighborhood were exposed. Acting under this advice, a number of our friends and others left for other parts of the city and some for the country. For some time the disease was limited almost entirely to one parish, where it became very severe, and the deaths and removals nearly depopulated the district. Gradually it spread to the neighboring parishes, isolated cases appeared in different quarters and then the alarm grew. The railroads were crowded with passengers—families going to the towns in the vicinity, and as these were filled, going still further out to the estancias and country towns. But notwithstanding the emigration, and the consequent reduction of the number of persons remaining in the city, the deaths have lately increased to a most alarming extent, and this week we have had so prodigious a number, that everything is paralyzed. Everybody is fleeing from the pest, and nothing is spoken of but sickness and death. I will give you some of the numbers, so that you may see how impossible it would be for words to express this unprecedented calamity, which can only be partially understood by figures. The population of Buenos Ayres was about 150,000—perhaps a little more—when the year commenced. So many have left or died that there are probably not 80,000 now residing here at night. In two days of this week the deaths have been 500 each, according to official report, and it is supposed by many that not all are reported. You thus have one per cent. of the whole population dying each day. Yesterday, I am happy to say, the number was only 380, a considerable reduction. In Providence there may be, as I suppose, 80,000 inhabitants. Imagine what a scene of desolation, and misery and alarm would follow upon the appearance of a pestilence carrying off even 100 daily—but let that be doubled, and how few would remain in the place.

I have been once to the cemetery where only the victims of yellow fever are allowed to be interred. No distinction is now made between Roman Catholics and Protestants, as has ever been the case in these countries, but each body is consigned to the first grave at hand. This cemetery was filled in a few weeks, and another has already been opened. Some 300 or 400 men are constantly employed in digging graves, and the sight is one of the most strangely painful that can be imagined. The body of the friend, which we came to place in the ground, was followed by five or six people, and we had our clergyman with us, who read a part of the service; but this was an unusual attendance. Generally there are not enough persons at a funeral to lift the coffin to the hearse, and no prayer is uttered as the body is laid in the ground. The bodies of the poor are taken to the cemetery in carts. Four, five, and even nine, have been seen in the same vehicle. I write all this because our hearts are full of scenes which occur before our eyes. In the family of that friend, to whom I have alluded, there have been twenty cases. Two have died; two have been removed to the Lazaretto, and are probably also dead, perhaps six have recovered, while ten are still ill, but will probably survive. It is rare, indeed, to find a family in which none have been attacked. In some cases all have recovered, in others nearly all have died; and yet there have been no apparent reasons for the different results. In the house of another of our friends, nearly everybody died who remained in the house, including all who came to aid them, and all who were hired as nurses, and the house, like many others, was left with furniture, papers, &c., untouched, on account of the deadly atmosphere which seemed to pervade it. Yet this house was one of the roomiest and airiest in the city, as my poor friend assured me, less than a week before his death, when I advised him to go into the country. He sent his children away, but he and his wife remained, as they supposed, in safety in their home, and both died.

A singular thing is, that removal from the city seems effectual to all except those who have the seeds of disease already planted in them. Many have died in the country towns, but have not communicated the fever to those around them; whereas, in the city, there are hardly any single cases in a house—almost all the inmates succumbing one after another.

As usual in such times as these there have been instances of great courage and devotion as well as their opposites; and the wants of the poor have been attended to as well as was possible under the circumstances. So completely did the fever take these people by surprise that they had no organization for combating the evil. Much has, however, been done in an irregular manner, and now, seeing that all the means employed do not stop the pestilence, and that doctors and nurses are dying or getting discouraged, great exertions are making to depopulate the city as much as possible, and a decree of the Government has been published declaring all the days of this month to be holy days, which of course stops all business. Along the different lines of railroads freight and baggage-cars have been placed at the various stations, and families are now living in them, and under the circumstances they are comfortable dwellings. On one line the Director himself has established his home in the freight-cars with his wife, three small children and his servants. Wooden houses have also been built at some of the stations on the Government railroad, near the city, for the occupation of families, and tents have been pitched at different points along the road for the poorer classes.

The greatest mortality of the fever has been in tenement-houses, where at times 300 to 400 people, chiefly Italians of the poorer class, of which we have a great many here, are congregated. It is often necessary to resort to forcible measures to make these people remove to better quarters. Through fear of being taken to the public hospitals, they often conceal the fact of their illness in its first stages, and when help comes, the patient is beyond cure. The picture I have given is a gloomy one. The great London plague was not nearly so fatal in proportion to the number of people exposed to it as this fever which is now affecting Buenos Ayres. The disease must soon die out for want of victims, if in no other way. As yet, however, no success has attended the fight against its spreading, although the physicians have done much to conquer it in individual cases.

Extracts from the Journal of a Virginia Young Lady in 1782.

From the Richmond Whig.

We have before us a very handsome and pleasing little volume of fifty-six pages, entitled, *Journal of a Young Lady of Virginia*, 1782. Printed and published for the benefit of the Lee Memorial Association of Richmond. This journal appears to have been written by the young lady while on a visit to the LEES, WASHINGTONS, and other families of Virginia. It is in the form of a letter continued from day to day, and addressed to Miss POLLY BRENT. After the lapse of eighty-nine years the manuscript was found "in an old desk at a country place in Maryland, to which POLLY BRENT carried it upon her marriage into one of the old families of that State."

There is a quaintness, a freshness, and a feminine love of gossip in this journal that will be pleasing to every reader. It gives pictures of the manners of the period at which it was written. It would seem that the ladies then, as now, took time to primp, and that the gentlemen sometimes got tipsy. The following extract presents two young ladies (one the writer of the *Journal*) in a point of view decidedly not romantic. Two coal-heavers could not have exhibited a superior capacity for eating. It also presents a pretty rough case of romping. Manners must have been somewhat free in those days. The *Journal* says:

"I must tell you of our frolic after we went to our room. We took it into our heads to want to eat; well, we had a large dish of bacon and beef; after that a bowl of Sago cream; and after that an apple pie. While we were eating the apple pie in bed—God bless you! making a great noise—in came Mr. WASHINGTON, dressed in HANNAH's short gown and petticoat, and seized me and kissed me twenty times in spite of all the resistance I could make, and then cousin MOLLY. HANNAH soon followed dressed in his coat. They joined us in eating the apple pie, and then went out. After this we took it into our heads to want to eat oysters. We got up, put on our wrappers and went down in the cellar to get them. Do you think Mr. WASHINGTON did not follow us and scare us just to death? We went up, though, and eat our oysters. We slept in the old lady's room, too, and she sat laughing fit to kill herself at us. (Wonder where the pickles were!")

Frequent allusions are made to the Fredericksburg races. The "Forti pianer" and the "Spinnet" are often referred to. This little volume only gives true pictures of Virginia life, but a very charming young lady was the writer, and now, nearly a century after it was written, it is published.

A STRANGE CREATURE.

History of the Dark-Skinned Cripple Who Begs on Our Streets—An Object of Pity for the Charitable.

There is a wreck of a man of tawny skin, who, with both legs cut off at the knees, stumps through our streets, an object of pity to the kind hearted, and often a subject for the scoffs and jeers of the cruel. The writer found him a few days ago stationed before a beer-garden in the Bowery, and having been furnished with a chair by the friendly German, he sought to learn something of the man's history. Giving him a small sum of money, for which the man thanked him, (but without the cant and snuffling air of the professional beggar,) he asked, "What is your country, my man." "Me sailor man," said the cripple, not comprehending the question asked. "Where are you from?" was repeated. "Ah, me from Singapore—East India man—many miles from America—many miles," he repeated, with a sigh. "How did you lose your legs?" "Me sailor man—twenty years ago—English company's—East India Company's ship wreck—I in Havana—I go on American ship—Winter night—cold—snow—water—ice—frost—legs dead—Baltimore—hospital—legs cut off—twenty years ago—no good for sailor man—never get home, not 'nough money. I have mother, sister, in Singapore. Never see them—never get home—mother dead—sister live—yes, may be. Ah, once I see my home—my sister—Singapore—I die. My mother, sister—so, like me. Dey most white—me black, most like neegur sun burn me—mother, sister—most white. I like to see my sister—den I die."

The poor fellow's eyes filled with tears at the end of this broken recital of his life's history, and as the writer looked upon the intelligent face and head of the man, with its long, iron-gray hair and whiskers, he could not but pity him. Recollecting the stories of the large earnings of professional beggars, the writer asked him if he did not make a great deal of money in the collection of alms. "Yes—me tell no lie—me make money—me spend it—me lose it—me have no money left when the week ends—all gone."

"How much money can you make in a day?" was asked.

"Me make five dollars and a half at Jones' Woods the other day," was the answer.

"You ought to go there every day."

"No," was the answer, with a cunning smile, "me go [one day Jones' Woods, one day some other place—every day change; but I no beg—I no take off my hat so, (imitating beggars;)—people give—well; no give—I don't care; plenty good hearts do."

"Where do you live?" was then asked.

"I live," said the man, "in alley-way—Cherry-street—cellar—Mrs. ROONING—lodging-house. My name ANTOINE PEDRU. I pay fifteen cents lodging. Every night I pay my lodging."

"Why, you ought to save money enough to get home," said the writer.

"I tell no lie—I bad man—I get drunk—boys watch me—I get rob night when I come home—lose my money—morning no money—beg—dats all for me, you see," said the cripple.

The writer did see plainly that the poor fellow's worst enemy was a passion for strong drink.

"You should be a good man and save your money, and then you could get home and see your sister," said the writer.

"Ah! see my sister; get home; yes, I would like dat. No, I tell no lie; I bad man; I no save money; I curse, swear, get drunk, lose my money; no save money; I never get home—never see my sister," was the hopeless reply.

"Did you ever tell your story to any good people—church people, I mean?" said the writer.

"Yes. I Catholic—I believe in Lord Jesus—I go to church—dey no understand me—say 'you bad man'—dey drive me way from church. People say 'go to poor-house'—I no like poor-house—I can no work—I like better live dis way. I sell cigars once in park—boys steal cigars—lose business. I make money on Broadway," he added, with a vexed air, "but policeman drive me way. I never," he said, as though he was communicating a curious fact, "I never go to Hoboken, Brooklyn, Central Park—never. I go to Jones' Woods, Funk's Park, and all around there," pointing toward the upper and eastern side of the island. It was wonderful to think how much space he could travel over on his stumps. While this conversation was in progress, several of the few passers-by dropped an alms in his hand, each of whom he thanked, without removing his cap, taking the offering with the air of one who regarded the gift as not altogether undeserved. Upon receiving two or three of these gifts, he said: "Kind hearts—people no give—I no care—I no ask. Plenty kind hearts dey give always." After a vain endeavor to elicit a more correct answer, than the one given, as to the place of residence of the man, the writer dropped an additional alms into his hand as a payment for the interesting experience gained, left the disabled old sailor, whose parting words were: "If I get $100, or my passage paid to Singapore, I see my home—sister—I die—I no want live more."

Poor old hulk, thought the writer, as he walked away, will he ever have his last wish realized, or will he be buried in our Potter's Field, far away from the sunny clime of his youth, and see his sister only in a dream of home? Will not some charitable heart make a more thorough investigation than the one described, and help him to the haven of his hopes?

A Whole Family Killed by Runaway Horses.

A Missouri paper gives an account of a sad accident which occurred near Johnstown, in that State, on Sunday morning last, by which four persons were killed—a father, mother, son and an infant child. From the meagre report we glean the following facts: Mr. BOTTLES and family were returning from church in a two-horse wagon. In crossing Deepwater the horses became frightened and ran away, dragging the son, who was driving, a distance of nearly a quarter of a mile. In going this distance from the creek it appears that the mother jumped out after throwing out her infant child. In the afternoon a traveler from Germantown discovered the lifeless body of the son near the road. Soon after he found the woman with her neck broken, and the child lying near her, alive, but almost dead from the effect of the heat. Further on he found the wagon upon the dead body of the father. The child has since died.

A Philadelphia Lawyer Shot at by a Client.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, June 17.

Early yesterday afternoon, ERNEST CRAUSE, residing at No. 410 Sergeant-street, Kensington, entered the office of GEORGE W. DEDRICK, No. 115 South Seventh-street, and asked him what the verdict was in a case tried in the District Court, before Judge THAYER, on the previous day. Mr. DEDRICK replied that it was for the amount of the bond, with the legal interest, six per cent. The claim had been for the principal and ten per cent. interest on a special contract. Mr. DEDRICK explained to his client, as ERNEST CRAUSE was, that the Judge had charged the jury against the claim of ten per cent. interest on the ground that it was usurious, and he added, "Such is the law." "I'll show you what the law is," said the client, at the same moment drawing a revolving pistol from his pocket and discharging it at the breast of Mr. DEDRICK. The ball passed through the coat, vest and shirt of the counsel, struck against a rib, and rebounding, lodged in the wadding of the waistcoat. The flesh was discolored by the force of the ball, but it was not broken. WALTER B. BLAIR, in the office of Mr. DEDRICK, seized CRAUSE, and while struggling with him, the pistol still pointed at the counsel, was snapped, but missed fire. The offender was then secured and taken to the Central Station, where he had a hearing before Alderman KERR. He is middle-aged, of small size and a German by birth. Upon the statement of Messrs. DEDRICK and BLAIR, the prisoner was held in $6,000 bail to answer the charges of assault and battery, with intent to kill, and carrying concealed deadly weapons. The most singular part of this affair is that Mr. DEDRICK has been counsel for ERNEST CRAUSE for several years, and their relations have been always of a friendly character. After the Alderman had announced his decision, the prisoner said: "I will go to prison; I won't give bail; let my wife be informed that I am here." He was not excited and showed no signs of insanity.

A Murder Caused by a Kuklux Outrage in South Carolina.

From the Spartanburg (S. C.) Spartan, June 8.

On last Thursday evening, between the hours of sunset and dark, JOHN GRAY HAMPTON was shot and killed by Gen. B. F. BATES. The parties were but a few feet apart, and the gun being charged with buckshot, and held almost against the breast of the unfortunate deceased, a deadly and most ghastly wound was made, causing the instant death of HAMPTON. BATES was standing inside his yard fence and HAMPTON was standing outside. We learn that a party of disguised men had visited the house of Gen. BATES a few nights before the unfortunate occurrence, and he had said to his neighbors that GRAY HAMPTON was among the party. HAMPTON heard the report as coming from Gen. BATES, and on the fatal evening went to his house to disabuse his mind of the false impression and to prevent the further circulation of the report. We learn further that this was what led to the murder of the deceased, as the parties, previous to the circulation of the report referred to, were on good terms. HAMPTON was living with his father, who, we are informed, was a tenant of Gen. BATES'. HAMPTON was a young man about twenty-one years of age, and is spoken of as one who was respected by those who knew him, and had many friends.

Gen. BATES gave himself up to the Sheriff, and is now confined in the jail at this place.

YACHTING.

Brooklyn Yacht Club Regatta—Amended Regulations.

At the last meeting of the Brooklyn Yacht Club, several important alterations were made in the classification, time allowance and course for the yachts competing in the fourteenth annual and fourth union regatta of the Club, which is to take place a week from to-morrow. As amended, the regulations read:

PRIZES.

Schooners—One prize, called the Union Prize, to be sailed for on time allowance.

One prize, donated by the flag officers, to be awarded to the first yacht home without regard to time allowance.

Sloops, first-class, second-class, and open boats, two prizes each, class same as for schooners.

In addition to the above the Club offers for yachts enrolled upon its books and carrying its own signal, a series of prizes called Club prizes, to be sailed for on time allowance, making in all twelve prizes to be offered for competition at this regatta.

All yachts may carry fore and aft sails.

Time allowance—The allowance of time for schooners and first-class sloops will be calculated upon the basis agreed upon by the Committee of the Club, which may be referred to at the office of the measurer, J. M. SAWYER, No. 116 Wall-street, New-York.

The allowance of time for second-class sloops and open yachts will be based on length only.

All members of yacht clubs who desire to enter their yachts for this regatta are requested to send the name of vessel and the club to which they may be attached, with the length on deck over all and length on water-line, to the Secretary of the Brooklyn Yacht Club at an early day.

Numbers for each yacht (to be placed in the centre of main-sail, both sides,) will be furnished by the measurer of the Club at any time after the 20th of June.

THE COURSE.

The course for schooners to be the usual Club course, i. e., to the South-west Spit, passing it to the westward and southward, thence to the lightship, to the northward and eastward, and thence home, passing to westward of beacon on Romer Shoal.

First and second class sloops, to the South-west Spit, rounding it to the westward and southward, thence to and around stake-boat at the outer-bar buoy, rounding the same to southward, and thence home, passing to westward of beacon on Romer Shoal.

Open boats to the Southwest Spit, rounding the same to the southward and westward, and return over the same course to the home stake-boat, which will be in the neighborhood of Bay Ridge.

All yachts, upon return, to pass the stake-boat to the westward.

All yachts to pass to the eastward of West Bank buoys, Nos. 9, 11 and 13, both going and returning.

All yachts to keep to westward of Fort Lafayette, both in going and returning.

Schooners to anchor, abreast of each other, two hundred feet apart, off Owl's Head, New-York Bay; to be in line before 10 A. M. on the morning of the race.

All yachts entered for this regatta must positively be anchored in line by 10 o'clock. Each yacht to carry at the peak the signal of the club to which it may belong.

Sloops, 100 yards to the north of schooners, in like order.

Open boats, 100 yards to the northward of sloops.

The Regatta Committee, consisting of Messrs. G. L. Haight, H. A. Mott, J. M. Sawyer, W. Rodman Backus, J. M. Weeks, N. P. Waring, R. E. Mallory, Henry B. Wood, D. S. Hines, and W. B. Nichols, are striving vigorously to make this the grandest regatta of the season, and from the large number of crack yachts that will compete, and extraordinary inducements in the matter of prizes, but little doubt remains of their entire success.

A Lunatic's Story.

Yesterday morning a man of respectable appearance, who subsequently gave his name as PATRICK LYNCH, his residence as No. 75 Canal-street, and his age as thirty years, walked into the Coroner's office at the City Hall and inquired for Coroner YOUNG, to whom he said he had been sent by a gentleman in Beekman-street. Coroner YOUNG asking the nature of his business, the stranger astonished all present by proclaiming himself the husband in the sight of Heaven of Mrs. LAURA D. FAIR, now under sentence of death in California, and announcing that he had been commissioned by God to save her life. Becoming somewhat excited he next declared that if she was executed he was liable and ready to suffer with her, as he was equally guilty. But these rhapsodies were intelligible compared with his next declaration, that he had recently left San Francisco, and that before he left, the authorities of that city offered to build a bridge to New-York to facilitate his journey. It being evident the man was insane he was given in charge of Sergt. PORCHER, Twenty-sixth Precinct, by whom he was sent before Justice SCOTT, at the Tombs Police Court, and was committed for examination.

Sunday Affrays.

At an early hour yesterday morning CHARLES KELLER and TIMOTHY KENNY entered the saloon of FREDERICK SCHILLING, No. 71 Hudson-street, and created a disturbance. The proprietor going to the sidewalk to call the Police, they followed and beat him severely, one of their blows fracturing his knee. They were both arrested, and being arraigned before Justice SCOTT, at the Tombs Police Court, were committed for examination.

PATRICK MCCAULEY, of No. 63 Mulberry-street, had an altercation early yesterday morning near his residence with an unknown man, who struck him on the head with a brick, inflicting a fracture of the skull. The wounded man was taken to Park Hospital, and the Police are looking for the assailant, but without much hope of finding him.

An affray occurred at a late hour on Saturday night on the corner of West and Vesey streets, in which JOHN MCGOLDRICK, of No. 161 Bowery, was shot in the groin by WILLIAM MILTON, of No. 31 Mulberry-street, and dangerously wounded. MCGOLDRICK was taken to the Park Hospital, and MILTON being arraigned before Justice SCOTT, at the Tombs Police Court, was committed.

A Widow's Right of Dower in New-Hampshire.

The following is the resolution introduced in the New-Hampshire House of Representatives on the 13th inst., of which an imperfect abstract was given by the telegraph:

Resolved, That the Committee on Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law that any widow whose husband died seized of any real estate in this State, shall have her dower assigned to her according to the value of the whole real estate, whether wild or cultivated lands, or annexed to the homestead of said deceased or otherwise, and also whether those entitled to a homestead exemption should not be entitled to hold and acquire the same upon the foundation of a similar rule, and that the same Committee inquire into the expediency of providing by law for a more liberal exemption of personal property from attachment on execution.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—June 17.

FIRST BOARD.

[illegible]

SECOND BOARD.

[illegible]

MONDAY, June 19—A. M.

The general Trade of the past week was again active in Cotton and Cotton Goods at advancing prices. The receipts of Cotton, as the crop year draws to its close, are 24,000 to 25,000 bales per week. Last week 24,046, against 15,636 bales for the corresponding week last June. The Exports from the Southern ports direct were 18,869 bales, against 32,760 bales, and from New-York 3,[illegible] against 6,573 bales same week last year; the relative difference growing out of the circumstance that speculation on this side has carried prices considerably above the Liverpool quotations. The total amount of Cotton marketed abroad, out of the present crop, from all the ports of the United States, is 3,008,000 bales, against 2,682,000 bales in 1870. The gross receipts, to date, are 3,845,000 bales against 2,800,000 bales in 1870. The crop, when finally figured up, to include consumption in the Southern States and other corrections, to Aug. 31, the close of the Cotton year, will probably reach 4,400,000 bales against 3,200,000 last year. There is considerable speculation on the prospects of the growing crop. The reports to the Agricultural Bureau at Washington indicate a falling off in the average planted of 12 or 15 ₩ cent., but while these reports are no doubt collected with great care, they are liable to serious blunders where the planting has been in excess of last season, but not so confessed by the planter. The latest reports as to crop weather are favorable, and as there is nothing so deceptive as "short crop" estimates—not even Wall-street calculations on the rise or fall of Stocks—we should hold it safe to assume that at least 4,000,000 bales will be gathered next Fall with ordinary "picking weather." The improved trade in Great Britain, with the prospect of larger wants on the Continent and the constantly-increasing consumption at home, will require such a crop of American Cotton at good prices.

The Import entries of Foreign Merchandise continue on a liberal scale, and the New-York market is now taking a larger amount than last Summer by at least 12½ ₩ cent. The Treasury is receiving more Customs on the present reduced Tariff, averaging 40@41 ₩ cent., than last season on the Tariff averaging 45@46 ₩ cent. But owing to the heavy exports of Gold and Silver in July and August last, and through the Spring months of this year, our Foreign Trade balances have not been increased, and up to March 31, the close of the Third Quarter, the Fiscal returns show a moderate difference in favor of the United States since July 1, 1870.

The price of Gold has been controled, since our last weekly review, by a speculation in the Gold Room based on the comparatively light Circulation of Gold Notes available for the uses of the Merchant and Banker. This time last year this Circulation amounted to $34,094,000. It is now only $16,240,000, representing less than 20 ₩ cent. of the Gold Coin in the Treasury, $80,650,000. The success of the speculation, however, has not been very marked, and the price left off, on Saturday, 112⅜ ₩ cent. as against 112¼ ₩ cent. at the close of the previous week. The Foreign Exchanges have partially recovered from the effect of the scarcity of Gold created by the movement referred to, and are now quoted 110¼ ₩ cent. on London. The Stock Exchange has ruled dull through the week, notwithstanding cheap Money, and the prospect of its continuance for some months to come.

The weekly averages of the Associated Banks, Local and National, reporting through the Clearing-house for the week ending Saturday last, June 17, compare as follows with the previous week, and also with the corresponding week last year. To which we add the Gold and Currency balances in the New-York Office of the United States Treasury, at these dates respectively:

Decrease in Loans	$875,629
Increase in Specie	[illegible]
Increase in other Legal Tenders	1,765,533
Increase in Deposits	[illegible]
Decrease in Circulation	78,313

	June 10, '71.	June 17, '71.	June 18, '70.
National Capital	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Local Capital	11,877,183	12,344,000	14,744,600
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Loans	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gold and Gold Notes	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Other Legal Tenders	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Deposits	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Circulation	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
In Sub-Treasury	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The Bank Statement, as published this morning, exhibits the following relative strength of the movement, in point of lawful Money security, (in Gold and Greenbacks,) to the previous weekly statement, and also to the statement of the corresponding week last year:

	June 10, '71.	June 17, '71.	June 18, '70.
Deposits	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Circulation	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Together	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Required 25 ₩ ct.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Actual basis	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Excess Leg. Ten.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rate for money	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The Bank return is favorable to continued ease in money. There is a gain since last Monday of $1,765,533 in Greenbacks, and $273,757 in Gold Notes. The circulation is down $78,313. The general line of deposits is up $1,381,814. In point of lawful Money strength the Statement is $1,716,405 better than last week, and the present excess over the required 25 ₩ cent. to liabilities is $16,684,312. We add in the above table $500,000 to Local Capital, for the new Bank of the Metropolis. The Treasury Office received in Gold for Customs, during the week, $2,494,629, and paid out $333,096 for Gold Interest on the Public Debt. The Office also sold $2,000,000 Gold on Thursday. The Exports of Specie for the week include only a moderate sum, $412,415 of American Gold Coin. Money closed at 3 to 5 ₩ cent. on call loan to the Brokers on a limited employment. The Foreign Exchanges were firm on London at 110¼@110⅜ ₩ cent. The Public Funds were ⅛@¼ ₩ cent. higher than on Friday on a small offering of Bonds. The sales of Gold were again steady at 112⅜ ₩ cent.

The Import entries at New-York, embracing Foreign Dry Goods and General Merchandise, for the past week, were $8,423,330, as against $6,688,661 for the corresponding week last year. The Exports of Domestic Produce, other than Gold and Silver, were $3,998,120, against $3,827,408 same week in 1870. The Exports of Gold and Silver, $1,302,491, against $886,448 same week in 1870. The Customs in Gold paid into the New-York Office of the United States Treasury for the week were $2,494,629. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by rail, 19,449 bales.

The gold values of the Import entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York, exclusive of Foreign Specie, since July 1, 1870, are as follows, the figures being official to May 1, and since semi-official from the Custom-house:

July	$24,010,218	April	$32,624,779
August	[illegible]	May 6	7,840,227
September	[illegible]	May 13	[illegible]
October	22,442,471	May 20	7,480,304
November	[illegible]	May 27	[illegible]
December	[illegible]	June 3	7,471,435
January	[illegible]	June 10	7,410,146
February	32,002,723	June 17	[illegible]
March	36,429,679		
Total since July 1			[illegible]
Against same date 1870			279,086,458
Increase since July 1			$58,766,479

The currency value of Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign Goods re-exported from New-York since July 1, 1870, is as follows:

July	$23,717,870	April	$19,930,074
August	[illegible]	May 3	[illegible]
September	[illegible]	May 10	[illegible]
October	[illegible]	May 17	[illegible]
November	[illegible]	May 24	[illegible]
December	[illegible]	May 31	[illegible]
January	[illegible]	June 7	[illegible]
February	[illegible]	June 14	[illegible]
March	[illegible]		
Total since July 1			$214,583,005
Against same date 1870			191,120,949
Increase since July 1			[illegible]

Gold, June 17, 1871, 112⅜ ₩ cent.
Gold, June 18, 1870, 112¼ ₩ cent.

The Exports from New-York of Gold and Silver Coin and Bullion, since July 1, 1870, are as follows:

July	$14,022,481	April	$9,808,639
August	[illegible]	May 6	1,802,807
September	[illegible]	May 13	[illegible]
October	[illegible]	May 20	[illegible]
November	[illegible]	May 27	1,912,071
December	[illegible]	June 3	[illegible]
January	2,140,311	June 10	[illegible]
February	[illegible]	June 17	1,302,491
March	[illegible]		
Total since July 1			[illegible]
Against same date 1870			31,330,108
Increase since July 1			[illegible]

The following are the Customs receipts in Gold, and the interest paid on the Public Debt in Gold, at the New-York office of the United States Treasury, since July 1, 1870:

Customs received.		Gold interest paid.	
July	$11,130,760	July	$17,485,421
August	15,645,287	August	2,122,723
September	14,704,056	September	3,098,005
October	11,724,402	October	2,112,689
November	9,570,234	November	14,025,539
December	[illegible]	December	2,562,721
January	12,289,129	January	16,097,103
February	12,831,856	February	4,854,111
March	15,651,980	March	4,042,915
April	12,060,606	April	1,088,769
May	12,150,163	May	13,520,492
June 3	1,117,336	June 3	632,480
June 10	2,674,185	June 10	297,776
June 17	2,494,629	June 17	333,096
Total, 1871	$148,344,478	Total, 1871	$85,345,611
Total, 1870	130,860,308	Total, 1870	24,078,573

COURSE OF THE STOCK MARKET—THE WEEK.

		June 18, '70.
American Gold	112⅛@112¼@112⅜	112¼
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	112¼@112⅞	112¾
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	114¼@114⅝	112⅞
U. S. 5 ₩ cents, 10-40s	110⅜@110⅝	108⅛
Central Pacific 6 ₩ cents	102⅝@103⅛	92
Union Pacific 6 ₩ cents	92⅛@92	87⅛
Union Pacific Land Grants	83@84	.....
New-York Central	96@98⅝	99⅞
New-York Central Scrip	92⅞@93	93
Rock Island	122⅛@118⅛@123⅛	121¾
Lake Shore	113⅝@114⅛	100⅞
N. W. Common	76⅛ with div. @76⅝@77⅛ xd.	84⅛
N. W. Preferred	95⅛ with div. @91⅛ xd.	90⅞
Reading	116⅛@117	103
Ohio and Mississippi	47⅞@46⅛@46⅝	41
St. Paul Common	61⅞@60⅜	67⅜
St. Paul Preferred	80⅜@79⅜	83⅛
Toledo and Wabash	62@61⅛	60⅜
Union Pacific	29⅞@31⅜@29⅝	.....
Erie	30⅜@31⅜@29⅞	23⅛

The Stock speculation looked weak through the forenoon, and while there was some improvement on the Bank return, in the afternoon, the temper of the market was by no means confident, and with the exception of a few special favorites like Rock Island there was no marked advance in prices. The prominent Brokers, as usual on Race Day, and on Saturday, left the Street early.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JUNE 17.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	110⅜	110⅝
United States 5-20s of 1862	112¾	112⅞
United States 5-20s of 1867	114⅜	114⅝
American Gold	112⅜	112⅜
Bills on London, 60 days	110¼	110¼
N. Y. C. and Hudson	98⅛	98⅜
N. Y. C. and Hudson Debt Ctfs.	92⅞	93
Reading Railroad	117	117
Chicago and Rock Island	122⅝	123⅛
North-west Common	76⅞	77⅛
North-west Preferred	91⅜	91⅜
Pacific Mail	49⅞	49⅞
St. Paul Preferred	80⅜	79⅞
St. Paul Common	61	60⅞
Lake Shore	114	114⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	46⅞	46⅞
Toledo and Wabash	61⅛	61⅞
Western Telegraph	58⅜	58⅜
Erie	29⅞	29⅞
Union Pacific	30	29⅞
Central Pacific Bonds	103	101⅞
Union Pacific Bonds	92	91⅞
Union Land Grants	84	84
Union Incomes	83⅞	83

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, June 17, 1871.

Gold receipts	$461,688 73
Gold payments	1,073,096 24
Gold balance	80,233,613 30
Currency receipts	436,629 37
Currency payments	680,316 23
Currency balance	4,307,341 00
Customs	303,000 00
Canceled gold certificates sent to Washington	1,017,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

[illegible]

And the following for the State Bonds:

[illegible]

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

[illegible]

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

[illegible]

The following is a detailed report of specie exported from New-York during the week ending June 17, 1871:

June 13—Steamer Holsatia, London—Foreign silver	$101,671
June 13—Steamer Holsatia, Hamburg—Silver bars	22,700
June 14—Steamer Java, Liverpool—Silver bars	109,049
Gold bars	50,498
American gold	30,000
June 14—Steamer City of Port au Prince, Cape Haytien—American silver	7,342
June 15—Schooner Dutch Princess, Maracaibo—American gold	44,000
June 15—Brig Nesomet, Ponce—American gold	2,915
American silver	20,000
June 15—Steamer Rising Star, Aspinwall—American silver	5,000
American gold	14,000
June 16—Schooner Joe Kelly, Maracaibo—Gold bars	18,000
June 17—Steamer Ville de Paris, Havre—Silver bars	[illegible]
June 17—Schooner Recruit, Maracaibo—Foreign gold	[illegible]
June 17—Steamer Donau, Southampton—Foreign silver	13,411
Gold bars	26,900
Silver bars	85,815
American gold	93,030
June 17—Steamer City of Brooklyn, Liverpool—American gold	222,[illegible]
Gold bars	[illegible]
Silver bars	[illegible]
June 17—Steamer Abyssinia, Liverpool—Silver bars	[illegible]
Total	$1,302,491

The Governor of Georgia advertises that the July Interest on the regular Bonds of the State will be paid in New-York, at the Fourth National Bank, and that the Interest on the Bonds indorsed for the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad will be paid at the Banking-House of Messrs. HENRY CLEWS & Co.

The July coupons of the West Wisconsin Road are advertised to be paid at the office of Messrs. WHITE, MORRIS & Co., No. 18 Wall-street.

A half-yearly Dividend of *Four ₩ Cent.*, free of tax, is announced by the National Trust Company, payable July 3.

The Mutual Bank advertises a Half-yearly Dividend of *Three and a Half ₩ Cent.*, free of tax, to be paid July 1.

South Carolina coupons, due July 1, are to be paid in Gold by Mr. H. K. KIMPTON, State Agent, No. 9 Nassau-street.

The Delaware and Lackawanna Company, No. 26 Exchange-place, will pay the Half-yearly Interest on the Stock of the Morris and Essex Road, July 1.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

HARVEY FISK. A. S. HATCH.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 5 NASSAU-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 21, 1871.

HOLDERS OF FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, DESIRING to fund them otherwise than in the new Five per Cent. Government Loan, may do so with entire safety, at a profit of about 20 per cent., and without reduction of interest, by an exchange for the GOLD BONDS OF THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company are extending their line of road to the head of reliable navigation on the Ohio River, where it will meet and connect with lines now building or projected, to the principal railroad centres and river cities of the Western States. The greater part of the Road is in earning operation, and the rails (steel and iron) are now being laid on the remainder. The road will have, when completed, a large East and West through business, besides an immense mineral and general local traffic.

Price of the bonds, until further notice, 92, and accrued interest from May 1.

We also buy and sell Government Securities and the Bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, receive money on deposit, and do a general banking business.

FISK & HATCH.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
NO. 27 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK,
OFFER FOR SALE
THE FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE
EVANSVILLE, TERRE HAUTE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY.

This road, fifty-five miles long, of which forty-four are completed, extends from Terre Haute, Ind., northerly to Danville, Ill., forming part of the great through route from Chicago to Terre Haute, Evansville, Nashville and the South.

The remaining eleven miles will be finished in August, and it is expected that the entire line from Chicago to Nashville will be completed about the same time.

The capital stock of the Company is $450,000, payable in cash at par, and nearly all paid in.

The bonded debt is $775,000, of which but $500,000 remain unsold, and are offered at ninety per cent. and accrued interest.

The principal and interest are
PAYABLE IN GOLD COIN.

Coupons are due May and November, in New-York.

The bonds will be registered if desired.

The character of the managers of this road, among whom are CHAUNCEY ROSE, Esq., of Terre Haute, and other successful and experienced railroad men, and its prospective business in coal, iron, and the agricultural products of the rich Wabash valley, justify us in recommending these bonds as a good investment.

TANNER & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 11 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
DEALERS IN
STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND EXCHANGE.

ORDERS EXECUTED AT THE STOCK AND GOLD EXCHANGES.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

Buy and Sell, at current market rates, the FIRST MORTGAGE EIGHT (8) PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.

Interest payable August and February, in New-York, London, or Frankfort-on-the-Main, free of U. S. taxes.

TANNER & CO.,
NO. 11 WALL-ST.

OFFICE OF HATCH & FOOTE, No. 12 WALL-ST.

We pay the "bidding price" for gold and sell at the "asking price," as quoted at the Gold Exchange, in sums to suit, without commission.

BANKING HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
NO. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS, also Commercial Credits, issued through Messrs. Clews, Habicht & Co., London, and their correspondents, available throughout the world.

Bills of Exchange on the Imperial Bank of London, National Bank of Scotland, Provincial Bank of Ireland, and all their branches.

Drafts and Cable Transfers on Europe, San Francisco and the West Indies.

Interest allowed on daily balances of deposit accounts; Certificates of Deposit issued; Notes, Drafts and Coupons collected; advances made against merchandise and approved collaterals.

Orders executed for Investment Securities and Railroad Iron.

NOTICE.—The interest due July 1, 1871, on the bonds of the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company, indorsed by the State of Georgia, will be paid by the State on and after that date on the surrender of the coupons at the banking-house of Henry Clews & Co., No. 32 Wall-st.

RUFUS B. BULLOCK,
Governor of Georgia.

A LIMITED AMOUNT OF LOUISVILLE City (Kentucky) Seven per Cent. Bonds, issued for municipal purposes, for sale by
HALLGARTEN & BROTHER,
No. 28 Broad-st.

NOTICE.—The quarterly and semi-annual interest due July 1, 1871, on the Bonds of the State of Georgia, will be paid on and after that date on the surrender of the Coupons at the Fourth National Bank. RUFUS B. BULLOCK, Governor of Georgia.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, June 17, 1871.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes	20	Oil-cake, pkgs.	37
Bees-wax, pkgs.	4	Pork, pkgs.	134
Cotton, bales	2,609	Cut-meats, pkgs.	155
Copper, bbls.	56	Grease, pkgs.	134
Dried Fruit, pkgs.	14	Lard, pkgs.	712
Eggs, bbls.	1,409	Lard, kegs.	70
Flour, bbls.	12,672	Stearine, pkgs.	50
Wheat, bushels	141,134	Butter, pkgs.	2,588
Corn, bushels	142,045	Cheese, pkgs.	7,366
Oats, bushels	17,675	Tallow, pkgs.	324
Malt, bushels	1,450	Lard-oil, bbls.	40
Beans, bushels	57	Rice, pkgs.	259
Corn-meal, bbls.	600	Spelter, pcs.	[illegible]
Corn-meal, bags	209	Starch, boxes	2,350
Hemp, bales	6	Sumac, bags	[illegible]
Hops, bales	136	Tobacco, hhds.	595
Hides, bales	14	Tobacco, bxs. and cs.	81
Leather, sides	8,047	Whisky, bbls.	682
Moss, bales	36	Wool, bales	667
Rosin, bbls.	298		

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *Manhattan*, for Liverpool—162 pkgs. Butter, 92 hhds. Tobacco, 8 tcs. Tobacco, 62 boxes Bacon, 50 pkgs. Leather, 56 tcs. Lard, 6,000 bushels Corn, 50 bbls. Fish Oil, 11,000 bushels Wheat.

By the steamer *Atalanta*, for Liverpool—371 bags Nuts, 29,413 bushels Wheat, 7,484 bushels Corn, 46 boxes Bacon, 13 bales Hair, 526 boxes Cheese, 111 hhds. Tobacco, 10 cases Tobacco.

By the steamer *City of Brooklyn*, for Liverpool—749 boxes Bacon, 250 pkgs. Butter, 19,714 boxes Cheese, 1,000 bbls. Flour, 36 Reapers, 12 bhds. Foots, 250 tcs. Beef, 97 bbls. Pork, 4,954 lbs. Lard, 3,450 bushels Wheat.

By the ship *John Bryce*, for Liverpool—67,749 bushels Wheat, 80 hhds. Tallow, 350 tcs. Lard, 312 bales Cotton, 29 hhds. Tobacco, 50 tcs. Tobacco, 731 bbls. Fish Oil, 132 bbls. Shoe-pegs.

By the ship *Canova*, for London—50 bbls. Oil. 56,376 bushels Corn, 395 pkgs. Sweeps, 350 bbls. Oxide Zinc, 48 tcs. Tobacco, 25 hhds. Tobacco, 325 cases Sewing-machines.

By the brig *Glenn*, for London—[illegible] bbls. Refined Petroleum, 1,000 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *Jas. Dawson*, for Hull—20,340 bushels Corn.

By the steamer *Ville de Paris*, for Havre—7,737 bushels Wheat, 640 tcs. Lard, 95 Oars, 146 bbls. Potashes, 136 pkgs. Whalebone, 152 hhds. Tobacco.

By the bark *Weiland*, for Bremen—5,490 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the ship *Flora*, for Bremen—[illegible] bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *Freesia*, for Copenhagen—[illegible] bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *Alliance*, for Elsinore and orders—[illegible] bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the brig *D. Bagby*, for Cadiz—[illegible] tcs. Lard, 600 cases Refined Petroleum, 80 cases Perfumery, 25 bbls. Beef, 60 bbls. Flour, 30 boxes Bacon.

By the brig *M. A. Herrera*, for Genoa—60 hhds. Tobacco, 1,000 boxes Extract, [illegible] cases Refined Petroleum, 50 cases Wine, 1,000 cases Naphtha.

ASHES—Continue in slack request at $6 75@$7 25 for Pots, and $8 [illegible] 75 Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been quite dull, since our last, with the advantage as to price in favor of buyers. We quote Java at 18c.@22c.; Maracaibo, 13c.@17c.; Laguayra, 13c.@16c.; [illegible] in bond; Native Ceylon, 15½c.@17c.; Jamaica, 13c.@15½c.; Singapore, 17c.@18c.; Costa Rica, 13¼c.@17c.; Manila, 14c.@16c.; Mexican, 13c.@17c.; Savanilla, 13c.@15½c.; Curacoa, 13c.@15c.; Santo Domingo, in bond, [illegible], gold, ₩ lb.

COTTON—Has again advanced ⅛c. ₩ lb. on early deliveries, with a fair inquiry noted, almost wholly for home use and on speculative account, the high prices checking export purchases. Sales have been reported since our last of 3,665 bales, including 650 bales to spinners, 1,015 bales to speculators and 1,178 bales in transit. For forward delivery there has been a less active movement, opening at [illegible] advance of ⅛c., but closing ⅛c. ₩ lb. at the highest figures. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 30,700 bales, basis of Low Middling, including, last evening, for June, 300 bales at 19⅞c., 200 bales at 19 15-16c.; July, 100 bales at 20c., 100 bales at 20 1-16c., 600 bales at 20⅛c.; August, 200 bales at 20¼c., 100 bales at 20 5-16c., 1,400 bales at 20⅜c.; September, 300 bales at 19⅞c.; November, 200 bales at 18c., 100 bales each October and November at 18⅛c., together. And to-day, for June, 200 bales at 20⅛c., 100 bales at 20 3-16c.; July, 200 bales at 20⅛c., 200 bales at 20 5-16c., 2,400 bales at 20⅜c., 100 bales at 20 7-16c., 300 bales at 20½c.; August, [illegible] bales at 20⅜c., [illegible] bales at 20½c.; [illegible] bales at 20⅝c.; September, 400 bales at 19⅛c., 300 bales at 19¼c., [illegible] bales at 19 11-16c.; November, 300 bales at 18⅛c.; December, 200 bales at 18⅛c. The average quotations of yesterday's forward deliveries as officially reported upon the bulletin, were as follows: June, 19.75c.; July, 19.[illegible]c.; August, [illegible]; September, 19.14c.; November, 18⅛c. The receipts at this port, to-day, were 3,609 bales, including 1,630 bales from Charleston, 711 bales from Savannah, and 217 bales per railroad.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York To-day.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	15⅞	16	16⅛	16⅛
Good Ordinary	18⅛	18⅜	18⅝	18⅝
Low Middling	20	20⅛	20⅜	20⅜
Middling	20⅜	21	21⅛	21⅛
Good Middling	21⅞	22	22⅛	22⅛

The quotations are based on Cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted.

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts this week	11,789
Receipts last week	12,332
Receipts since the preceding week	11,534
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1870	1,023,078
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1870	780,243
Receipts preceding year	[illegible]
Exports since our last	352
Exports since Sept. 1	[illegible]
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1870	430,342
Exports for the year ending September, 1869	322,297
Estimated stock here	36,500

The following table shows the receipts of Cotton at the shipping ports, and the exports thence for the several weeks since Sept. 1, and for the corresponding weeks of the last two seasons:

[illegible]

Messrs. EASTON & Co. furnish the following statistics of the Cotton movement of the season thus far:

Received by Telegraph on Friday Evening.

	Receipts. Bales.	Stocks. Bales.	Exports to Great Britain. Bales.	Exports to Continent. Bales.
New-Orleans	6,490	59,332	3,372	6,104
Mobile	[illegible]	15,[illegible]	.....	.....
Galveston ....est.	2,700	[illegible]	[illegible]	.....
Florida	6	.....	.....	.....
Savannah	1,301	10,316	.....	.....
Charleston	2,500	7,010	.....	.....
New-York	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	.....
Boston, Philadelphia & Baltimore	2,084	32,829	.....	.....
Total this week	25,311	237,914	10,[illegible]	6,104
Prev'ly reported	3,820,777	.....	[illegible]	740,090
Tot. since Sep. 1, '70	3,846,088	237,914	[illegible]	755,[illegible]
Same time last year	2,767,300	213,558	1,[illegible]	630,198

Stock in the Interior Towns June 16.

	1871. Bales.	1870. Bales.
Augusta and Hamburg, Ga.	4,210	10,418
Columbus, Ga.	2,000	1,940
Macon, Ga.	2,485	6,173
Selma, Ala.	389	[illegible]
Montgomery, Ala.	2,305	4,215
Memphis, Tenn.	5,870	11,[illegible]
Nashville, Tenn.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	18,610	40,365

Statistical Position.

	1871. Bales.	1870. Bales.	1869. Bales.
Stock in Liverpool	845,000	538,030	422,480
Afloat from India	204,000	220,000	468,000
Afloat from America	132,000	115,000	58,000
Stock in London	152,700	34,870	71,770
Afloat for London	100,000	42,000	60,000
Stock in Havre	38,430	127,070	34,800
Afloat for Havre	28,980	67,510	112,705
Stock in Bremen	62,325	20,424	11,011
Afloat for Bremen	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stock in U. S. ports	237,914	213,558	89,506
Stock in the interior towns	18,610	40,365	9,321
Total	1,888,106	1,520,063	1,372,279
Excess in visible supply, compared with 1870		368,043	
Excess compared with 1869			515,827
Stock of Cotton held by Manchester spinners at the mills	100,000	45,000	25,000
Price of Middling Orleans in Liverpool	8⅛d.	10 13-16d.	12d.
Price of Middling Orleans in New-York	21c.	23⅛c.	34c.
Price of gold	112⅜	112⅜	137⅜

Distribution of Receipts.

	1870—Bales.	1871—Bales.
Stock 31st August	10,911	75,940
Received since	2,767,100	3,846,088
Total	2,778,011	3,922,037
Exported	2,050,207	3,014,390
Present stock	213,658	237,914
Balance to spinners	514,145	669,733

Bombay Shipments.—By Special Telegram from Finlay, Muir & Co.

	—1871— Great Britain. Bales.	Continent. Bales.	—1870— Great Britain. Bales.	Continent. Bales.
Exports, June 10 to June 16, inclusive	37,000	25,000	[illegible]	2,328
Previously reported	447,000	216,000	558,377	132,208
Total	484,000	241,000	583,492	134,488

Receipts at Bombay for same week, 44,000 bales.
Decrease to Great Britain 99,492
Excess to Continent 106,512

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market has been quite dull for all kinds of State and Western Flour, with a further slight yielding in prices, on a fair offering of most grades. There has been a very slow trade reported in shipping Extras, mostly on the basis of $6 35 for good brands ₩ bbl. The medium and better grades have been purchased only in a jobbing way at the quoted rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 8,400 bbls., in lots, including inferior to very choice Superfine State and Western at $5 25@$5 90; inferior to very good Extra State at $6 10@$6 40; very good to Fancy at $6 40@$7; poor to good shipping Extra Western at $6@$6 35; poor to very good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 10@$6 45, ₩ bbl. We quote:

No. 2 Flour, ₩ bbl.	$4 20@$5 00
Sour Flour	[illegible]
Superfine State and Western	5 10@5 85
Extra State	6 10@7 00
Extra City, shipping brands	6 10@7 00
Extra Genesee	7 65@8 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	6 10@6 45
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 50@8 75
Extra Western, shipping brands	6 00@6 35
Extra Western, trade and family brands	6 50@8 75
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	6 50@10 25

Southern Flour has been quiet and depressed; sales have been reported since our last of 600 bbls. at $6 70@$8 50 for poor to good, and $8 50@$10 25 for good to choice Extra, ₩ bbl. Rye Flour has been in light request at from $4 20@$5 25 for very inferior to very choice, ₩ bbl.; sales, 250 bbls. Corn-meal has been in less demand at $3 65@$4 35 for White and Yellow Western; $3 60@$4 35 for Jersey, and $4 10@$4 30 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.; sales, 250 bbls. We quote:

Southern Flour, poor to good Extra	6 70@8 50
Southern Flour, good to choice Extra	8 50@10 25
Rye Flour, inferior to very choice	4 20@5 15
Corn-meal, poor to choice	3 25@5 35
Corn-meal, puncheon	18 50@20 00

GRAIN—The Wheat market has been unusually tame, and with more urgent offerings of stock, particularly of other than prime quality, prices have been quoted depressed and about a cent a bushel lower. The export demand was limited and confined to New Spring, which was sold at $1 51@$1 51½ for good to prime No. 2, afloat, with $1 53 reported (though not reliably) as having been paid for very choice; $1 42@$1 50, chiefly at $1 50, for Soft do., and $1 46 for Heated, ₩ bushel. No. 1 Spring was in some request, and quoted at $1 53@$1 54 for the best samples, though at the close buyers were not disposed to operate at these figures. Red, Amber, and White Wheat was dull and irregular. The general market closed quite heavily, with straight No. 2 Chicago Spring available at $1 51, afloat, but with little inclination on the part of shippers to purchase. The lowest reported bid was $1 51 for a boat-load of prime Milwaukee, afloat. Sales have been reported since our last of 51,500 bushels, including White Western, in lots at $1 60@$1 70; Red and Amber Western at $1 50@$1 60, chiefly Amber at $1 58@$1 60; No. 1 Spring at $1 53@$1 54, afloat; No. 2 Spring, $1 46@$1 51½, for the range of grades, afloat; Heated No. 2 Spring, at $1 46; White Genesee, $1 70@$1 80; Red and Amber State, $1 60@$1 65 ₩ bushel. Corn has been less confidently dealt in and has declined slightly, closing steadily, though without activity, at the modified figures. The business was mostly in new Mixed Western at 75c.@76½c. for Dry Canal, 76½c.@77c. @77½c. for railroad, 73c.@75½c. for steamer grades, and 70c.@72c. for unsound, ₩ bushel. In Yellow and White Corn, the dealings were very light within our range. Sales have been reported since our last of 148,000 bushels, part to arrive, at 70c.@77½c. for very inferior to choice new Mixed Western, chiefly at 76c. @77½c. for dry samples of Canal, afloat; 73c.@75½c. for steamer grades; 79c. for kiln-dried, from store; 77c. @77½c. for railroad lots; 77½c.@78½c. for Yellow Western; 77½c.@78c. for White Western, ₩ bushel. Rye has been quiet and irregular at $1 [illegible] for fair ordinary to prime new Western, and $1 10@$1 15 for new State; sales, 2,500 bushels. Barley-malt has been in some demand at from 80c.@$1 05 for inferior to very choice Canada; $1 05@$1 15 for ordinary to very good State; $1 [illegible] for choice City; sales, 2,500 bushels. Oats have attracted more attention and have been quoted dearer, on reduced offerings, particularly for prompt delivery. The business has been mainly in Mixed Western at 65c.@66½c. for fair to good samples, chiefly at 66½c. for good, and 66c. for very choice do., here; 65c.@66½c.@68c. for fair to good do., to arrive; and 66c.@69c. for White Ohio. Sales have been reported, since our last of 88,500 bushels at 65c.@69c., as in extremes, the inferior to choice New Mixed and White Western, Pennsylvania, Jersey and Ohio, chiefly on the basis of 66½c. for Mixed Western afloat, and 68c.@69c. to arrive; 65c.@67½c. for State; 68c.@69c. for prime White Ohio, ₩ bushel. The export clearances since our last have been 1,900 bbls. Flour, 121,628 bushels Wheat, and 22,584 bushels Corn for Liverpool; 23,373 bushels Corn for London; 20,345 bushels Corn for Hull; 7,737 bushels Wheat for Havre; 60 bbls. Flour for Cadiz. The week's export clearances for European ports include 14,170 bbls. Flour, 374,293 bushels Wheat, 445,926 bushels Corn, 14,631 bushels Rye, and 13,047 bushels Peas. And from Philadelphia, since our last, the export clearances have been 18,847 bushels Wheat for Penarth Roads and orders. The following is a list of the boats which passed Fultonville for twenty-four hours prior to 11 P. M., June 16, 1871:

Lumber—Fort Sumter, Job, Mary Eliza, Charles Catherine, Kittie Yeomans, Oswego; Josh Clement, H. A. McAnally, Titus Clark, Mollie H. Moore, Buffalo; Dwight, Boonville; George L. Ames, Lyons Falls.

Coal—George, S. M. Hagin, Buffalo; Nelson Green, Watkins; J. Fox, Wide Awake, Geneva.

Wheat—B. F. Bruce, Jr., A. L. Lothridge, Maggie O'Rourke, J. H. Cain, Earl Foster, Lizzie Knowle, Jennie Wells, Ankeston; Hiram B. Fox, Buffalo; Dora, Midland, Oswego; John Le Salley, Rockport; St. Clair, Geneva.

Ashes—Chick Healy, Rochester.

Staves—Sunrise, S. A. Harrington, Buffalo.

Flour—Lottie, Oswego.

Corn—Alvin Hamilton, S. P. Marshall, Almeron Morse, Lillian, James R. Wood, Dean Richmond, Pennsylvania, P. J. Thomas, Lady Washington, E. Van Slyck, Winesford Winters, A. McKeever, Live Oak, Mary Jane, Robert Stockdale, Buffalo; Emily Clark, Ed. L. Anthony, Oswego.

Oats—C. F. Williston, Buffalo.

Plaster—Parepa, Rome.

HAY—Bale Hay has been in demand and firm in price, at $1 05 for shipping, and $1 15@$1 40 for local use, ₩ 100 lbs. Straw has been salable and steady. We quote at from 85c.@$1 05 for the range of qualities, short and long, ₩ 100 lbs.

HIDES—The week's receipts have been 14,679 Hides and 100 bales do.; sales, 5,700 Hides, the latter including, according to Messrs. HULL & Co., 3,300 Dry Entre Rios, 20@21 lbs. 22c., gold, selected; 2,000 Dry Santa Fe, 22½ lbs. 24½c., gold, selected; 500 Dry Palmadu, 19½ lbs. 21½c., gold, selected; 3,000 Dry Montevideo (part, to arrive), 20@21 lbs. 24½c., gold, selected; 300 Dry Montevideo Kips, 10½ lbs. 26c., gold, selected; 1,300 Dry Rio Grande, 12½ lbs. 24c., gold, selected; 1,200 Dry Central American, 17@21 lbs. 18c.@19½c., gold, as they run; 6,000 Dry Bogota, 19@20 lbs. 20c.@21c., gold, as they run; 500 Dry Bogota Kips, 11 lbs. 22½c., gold, as they run; 700 Dry Carthagena, 21 lbs. 14½c., gold, as they run; 1,200 Dry Sisal, &c., 20@21 lbs. 18c., gold, as they run; 600 Dry Rio Hache, 18 lbs. 15c., gold, as they run; 2,600 Dry Texas, [illegible] lbs. 18½c.@19½c., currency; 1,100 Dry Texas Kips, 10@11 lbs., private terms; 1,700 Dry-salted Carthagena, 25 lbs., private terms; 1,276 Wet-salted Texas, 35@66 lbs. 11½c.@12½c.—Currency [illegible] ₩ lb., [illegible] Wet-salted New-Orleans, [illegible] lbs. 11½c., currency, as they run; 500 City Slaughter, 70 lbs. 11c.@11¼c., currency, selected. The stock on hand is 142,200 Hides and 2,032 bales (same time last year, 140,300 Hides and 700 bales) as follows: 42,600 Dry Buenos Ayres, &c.; 22,300 Dry Montevideo, &c.; 16,800 Dry Rio Grande; 12,300 Dry Orinoco; 7,000 Dry Central American; 4,700 Dry Minas; 900 Dry Laguayra, &c.; 1,000 Dry Tampico; 1,100 Dry Sisal; 4,000 Dry California; 5,600 Dry and Salted Bogota and Savanilla; 700 Dry and Salted Maracaibo; 1,000 Dry and Salted Mexican; 14,000 Dry and Salted Texas and Southern; 7,000 East Calcutta Cow and Buffalo; 185 bales Pernams and Manila.

HOPS—Have been quite firm, on a moderate trade, at from 7c.@12c. for the range of the crop of 1870, and 3c.@6c. for older growth, ₩ lb. Receipts, 136 bales; exports, [illegible] bales.

LEATHER—The dealings in Hemlock Sole have been extensive, at very full and buoyant prices. A fair inquiry has been noted for Union Crop and Rough Leather, at firm rates.

METALS—Ingot Copper and Bar and Rail Iron remain as last noticed, on a tamer market. Of Scotch Pig-iron, 400 tons were sold at $32 for Gartsherrie and $30 for Glengarnock. Russian Sheet Iron has been in more request and firmer in price, with sales reported of 200 packs here and 200 packs for August delivery at 12c. gold, ₩ lb. Nothing new in Lead or Spelter. Pig-iron has been quoted decidedly stronger with $3½c., gold, reported bid and 33½c.@34½c., gold, asked for Straits; [illegible] English were sold at [illegible]; [illegible] held at 32½c. gold, ₩ lb. Tin Plates are also quoted higher; [illegible] sales of 400 boxes Charcoal at $9 [illegible], gold, for L. C., subsequently quoted at $9 50@$9 75 for good to prime brands. Terne sold at $9 [illegible] for Charcoal, ₩ box.

MOLASSES—Has been very dull within our previous range. We quote: Porto Rico at from 30c.@65c. for new; Cuba, 20c.@38c. for old and 25c.@42c. for new; English Islands, 35c.@60c., and New-Orleans, 40c.@75c. ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—There has been unusual activity in Strained Rosin, with a very free movement reported (making an aggregate of 25,000@30,000 bbls.) at $2 20@$2 60 here, and $2 [illegible] at Wilmington. The quotation given at the close was $2 22½ bid, ₩ 280 lbs., which indicated a much firmer market. In other kinds of Rosin trade was slow, but values were without material alteration. The receipts of Rosin were 298 bbls.; exports, [illegible] bbls. Nothing really new in Tar. Spirits Turpentine was in pretty fair request, on the basis of 46c. for merchantable, with sales reported of 120 bbls.; receipts, [illegible] bbls. We quote: Spirits Turpentine, 46½c.@46c.; Crude, nominal; Rosin, $2 20@$2 25 ₩ 280 lbs., the latter for extra choice White; Tar, $2 50@$3 25; Pitch, $2 75 ₩ bbl.

PETROLEUM—There has been unusual dullness in the general market with free offerings noted, and less firmness in values. The Creek reports were of a flat and weak market for Crude, in bulk, which was quoted at $3 [illegible] on the Lower, and $4 [illegible] on the Upper Roads, prompt delivery. Crude in bulk, in the local market has been quoted down to 14½c.@14⅝c. ₩ gallon, with a very slow call. Shipping Crude has been inactive at 19½c. here, and 18c.@18½c. at Philadelphia. The receipts there were 300 bbls. Refined Oil was very quiet and quoted heavy on the basis of 23½c. for Standard White, here, with sales reported of 1,000 bbls. for early delivery at the quotation. Also at Philadelphia, 500 bbls. Standard White, seller June, at 23½c. ₩ gallon. The receipts at Philadelphia were 3,700 bbls. The export clearances here have been 871 bbls. and 1,000 cases for London, 5,700 bbls. for Bremen, 3,141 bbls. for Copenhagen, 2,160 bbls. for Elsinore and orders, 600 cases for Cadiz, 8,000 cases for Genoa. And from Philadelphia, 119,818 gallons for Stettin, and 86,553½ gallons for Elsinore and orders. Refined Oil, in cases, has been inactive at from 29c.@30½c. ₩ gallon. Naphtha continues dull at 9¼c.@9⅜c., in shipping order, and 14⅛c.@15c. in cases.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in pretty fair demand for early delivery, but at easier prices on more liberal offerings. Sales have been reported of 1,070 bbls., in lots, at $14 75@$15 for new Western Mess; $14 75 for City do.; $12 50@$13 for new Prime to extra Prime; $[illegible] 50 for Prime Mess, ₩ bbl. For forward delivery there has been a more active inquiry noted for New Western, on the basis of $14 75, seller July; $14 75@$14 87, seller August; $14 87@$15, seller September; sales, 4,250 bbls. Dressed Hogs have been in light demand at from 6¼c.@6½c. ₩ lb. Cut-meats have been quiet since our last at 10c.@12½c. for Hams; 8c. for poor lot of do., including some sour; 5¼c.@6½c. for Shoulders, 12c.@15c. for Smoked Hams, and 6¾c.@7¼c. for Smoked Shoulders, ₩ lb.; sales, 160 pkgs. Bacon has been in some request at 8¼c. for ice-cured Western Long Clear; 8¼c. for do. City do.; 8⅛c. for Short Clear; sales, 80 pkgs. Lard has been very slow of sale and again quoted cheaper on increased offerings. Sales have been reported since our last of 380 tcs. and bbls., for prompt delivery, at 9⅞c.@10⅛c. for No. 1 to choice Steam and Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 10⅛c. for new Western Steam, and 10c. for City. For forward delivery sales have been reported of 500 tcs. new Western Steam, seller July, at 10⅛c. ₩ lb. Beef continues quite dull, with sales reported of 110 bbls., in lots, at $9@$12 50 for Plain Mess; $10 [illegible] for Extra, ₩ bbl. Tierce Beef has been selling very slowly at from $19@$23 50 for Prime Mess, and $22@$26 50 for India Mess, ₩ tierce. Beef Hams continue in limited demand, at from $18 50@$27 ₩ bbl.; sales, 75 bbls. New Crop Butter has been salable and firm, including New Crop State, fair to prime, 23c.@28c., and very inferior to fair, 12c.@22c.; New Crop Western, fair to prime, at 18c.@23c., and inferior to fair at 13c.@18c.; Old Crop Butter at from 10c.@12c. ₩ lb.; the day's receipts were 2,588 pkgs. Cheese continues salable and steady at from 10c.@12½c. for fair to fancy Factory; 10c.@12¼c. for fair to extra State Farm Dairy; 7c.@12c. for Western; the day's receipts were 7,366 boxes.

SKINS—Deer have been inactive, sales having been confined to 10,000 lbs. Texas and Southern at the regular prices. Receipts have been 42 bales from Aspinwall, 21 bales from Porto Cabello, and 6 bales Texas. We quote: *Deer*—Honduras, 40c.; San Juan, 38c.@39c.; Angostura, 30c.@35c.; Sisal, 40c.@46c.; Vera Cruz, 38c.@40c.; Chagres, 42c.@45c.; Porto Cabello, 30c.@37c.; Para, 33c.@40c.; Southern and Texas, 20c.@28c., currency, ₩ lb. Goat have attracted more attention, particularly Mexican, of which we note sales of 200 bales. Sales for the week have been 200 bales Vera Cruz, 50 bales Curacoa, and 25 bales Payta. Receipts have been 185 bales from Aspinwall, 75 bales from Curacoa, 12 bales from Maracaibo, and 12 bales from Corpus Christi. We quote: *Goat*—Tampico, 50c.; Matamoras, 50c.; Vera Cruz, 50c.@52c., gold, ₩ lb.; Buenos Ayres, 45c.@52c.; Payta, 50c.@51c.; Curacoa, 45c.@50c.; Cape, 38c.@40c., currency, ₩ lb.; Madras, each, 28c.@30c., currency; Patna, each, 35c.@45c., currency.

SUGARS—The market has been quite dull for Raw since our last, though quotations show no material change. Sales, 287 hhds., at 9⅝c. for good fair refining Cuba, 9⅛c.@10½c. for grocery Porto Rico, and 11⅛c.@12c. for Demarara, ₩ lb. We now quote as follows: fair to good refining grades Cuba, 9⅛c.@9⅝c.; fair to choice grocery grades, 9¾c.@10⅛c.; Porto Rico refining grades range from 9⅛c.@9⅝c., and grocery from [illegible]. No. 12 Clayed Box Sugar is quoted at 10⅛c.@10⅛c. ₩ lb. Refined Sugars have been less active at from 12⅛c.@12¾c., as the extremes, ₩ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow has been less active at unchanged rates. Sales have been reported of 60,000 lbs. of Tallow at 8¾c.@8⅞c. for common to choice; also, 20,000 lbs. Stearine at 10½c.@10¾c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Has been in slack request and quoted heavy, with sales reported of 200 bbls. at 93½c. for iron-bound pkgs. ₩ gallon. Receipts, 682 bbls.

FREIGHTS—The general market has been comparatively dull since our last. The offerings of Grain have been quite moderate; of other kinds of berth freight, very limited. The supply of room has been on the increase, and rates have been weak and drooping. In the chartering line, there has been some business reported in vessels for the Grain trade, with a limited call for vessels for Petroleum, Lumber and general cargo, at rates which were generally more favorable to shippers. For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last have been 125 bales Cotton at ¼d. by steam, and ¼d. by sail, ₩ lb.; 18,500 bushels Grain, by sail, at 5½d., with 6d. given as the nominal quotation, by steam, ₩ bushel; 150 pkgs. Lard, by steam, at 30s.; 1,500 boxes Cheese, by steam, at 40s.; 40 hhds. Tallow, by sail, part at 17s. 6d.@20s. per ton. For London, 27,000 bushels Grain, by sail, at 5¼d. for Corn and 5½d.@6¼d., chiefly 6¼d., for Wheat ₩ bushel; 450 bales Hops at ¾d. ₩ lb. For Glasgow, 38,000 bushels Grain, by steam, at 7d. ₩ bushel. For the United Kingdom, a British bark, of 400 tons register, with equal to about 3,800 quarters Grain, from Philadelphia, at 5s. 9d.; and a brig, from Baltimore, at 6s. For Cork and orders, a British bark, of 339 tons register, with about 1,400 quarters Grain, and a British brig, of 269 tons register, with about 1,700 quarters Grain, at 5s. 3d. ₩ quarter, and if to the Continent, the usual 10 ₩ cent. additional. For Bremen, a Bremen bark, of 364 tons register, with 2,500 bbls. Petroleum, at 5s. 9d. ₩ bbl., and 5,000 cases Petroleum at 10d. each. For Hamburg, a British bark, of 400 tons register, with about 4,000 bbls. Petroleum, at 5s. ₩ bbl. For Rotterdam, equal to 400 tons Lard and Tallow, at 30s. ₩ ton; also a North German bark, of 380 tons register, placed on the berth for general cargo. For the River Platte, a British bark, of 489 tons register, with about 3,400 bbls. Flour, from Richmond, at $1 10 ₩ bbl., and primage; a British bark, of 349 tons, and an American of 395 tons register, from Sabine River, at $23. For Porto Rico, a brig, of 249 tons register, with general cargo, at equal to 50c. ₩ bbl.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

ST. LOUIS, June 17.—COTTON firm; Middling Upland, 19c.@19½c. FLOUR quiet and weak, buyers holding off for lower figures; Superfine Winter, $5 25; Extra do., $5 80; Double Extra do., $6 20@$6 50; Family $6 [illegible]. WHEAT dull and unchanged; strictly Prime Fall Red, $1 38@$1 [illegible]; [illegible] and White Mixed at $1 32, on the track at East St. Louis. CORN in fair demand and firm; High Mixed and Low Mixed at 51c.; Yellow, 51c.@52c.; White, 53c. on the track at East St. Louis; No. 2 Mixed, in the elevator, 50c.; No. 1 do. 50c.; Choice White at 48c., sacked. OATS stronger, but not active; No. 2 at 50c., in the elevator; 50c.@52c., sacked. RYE, 80c.@81c. BARLEY—Nothing done. MESS PORK quiet and weak; declined [illegible] 50 [illegible] buyer August, $15; seller November, $16. BULK MEATS—Nothing doing. BACON dull and drooping; declined to [illegible]; [illegible] on Shoulders and Sides; shoulders, 5¾c.@6c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8½c.@9c.; Clear Sides, 9¼c.@9½c. LARD quiet at 10c.@10⅛c. WHISKY quiet and unsettled at 89c. HEMP unchanged and dull. BAGGING dull and unchanged. CATTLE stronger for better grades, at $2 10@$6 50 for inferior to choice. HOGS quick at $4 25@$4 75. RECEIPTS—3,600 bbls. Flour, 3,000 bushels Wheat, 18,000 bushels Corn, 500 Hogs.

OSWEGO, N. Y., June 17.—FLOUR in good demand and the market unchanged; sales, 2,500 bbls. at $7 25 for No. 1 Spring, $7 75 for Amber Winter, $8 for White Winter, $8 75 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee Club held at $1 52@$1 [illegible]; sales of one car No. 2 Red Winter at $1 52. CORN steady; sales, 5,000 bushels, in lots, at 69c., and [illegible] car Yellow at 68c. OATS quiet; sales 800 bushels of Western at 61c. BARLEY and RYE quiet. PEAS dull; sales of small lots of Canada at $1 15, free. CORN-MEAL—$1 60 for bolted, $1 50 for unbolted ₩ cwt. MILL-FEED unchanged; Shorts, $[illegible] @$24; Shipstuffs, $[illegible]; Middlings, $[illegible] ₩ ton, as to quality. HIGHWINES, 95c. CANAL FREIGHTS—[illegible] higher on Grain; Flour, 30c.; Wheat, 7¼c.; Corn, 6¾c. to New-York; Lumber, $3 to the Hudson, $3 75 to New-York, $3 to Philadelphia. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour, to Boston, 65c.; to New-York, 45c.; to Albany, 35c. RECEIPTS by Lake—41,000 bushels Wheat, 38,000 bushels Corn, 705,000 feet of Lumber. SHIPMENTS by Canal—39,500 bushels Wheat, 32,700 bushels Corn, 471,000 feet of Lumber.

CHICAGO, June 17.—FLOUR fairly active; Extra Spring, $5 25@$6 62½. WHEAT quiet; closed at $1 [illegible] for No. 2 Spring; this afternoon quiet at $1 [illegible]. CORN active; closed firm; No. 2 Mixed at 53⅛c.; this afternoon quiet at 53⅛c.@53⅛c. OATS steady, but declined ½c.; No. 2 at 40½c. RYE quiet and steady; No. 2 at 74c.@75c. BARLEY firmer; No. 2 Spring, [illegible]. HIGHWINES steady at 90c. PROVISIONS quiet. MESS PORK, $14@$14 25. LARD, 9⅞c. LIVE HOGS easier at $3 85@$4 20. CATTLE steady, $4 50@$6 25. RECEIPTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 40,000 bushels Wheat, 272,000 bushels Corn, 23,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, 100 bushels Barley, 11,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 61,000 bushels Wheat, 23,000 bushels Corn, 30,000 bushels Oats, 750 bushels Rye, 8,000 Hogs. FREIGHTS firm; Corn to Buffalo, by rail, [illegible].

PHILADELPHIA, June 17.—COTTON held firmly; Middling Uplands, 20⅛c.; do. Orleans, 21c. QUERCITRON BARK unchanged. FLOUR dull and drooping; Superfine, $5 25@$5 50; Extras, $5 62½@$6; Family Extra, $6 25@$7 for Pennsylvania; other grades unchanged. WHEAT dull and quotations barely maintained; Red Western, $1 60@$1 62; Amber, $1 63@$1 65. RYE is quoted at $1 15. CORN held firmly; Yellow, 79c.@78c.; Mixed Western, 74c.@75c. OATS dull at 68c. COFFEE dull and weak. SUGAR quiet and steady; fair to good Refining, 9⅛c.@9⅜c.; Grocery, 9⅞c.@10c.; Molasses quiet; sales of a cargo Cienfuegos Muscovado at [illegible]. PROVISIONS firmer. PETROLEUM quiet; Crude, 19⅛c.@19⅜c.; Refined, 23⅞c. WHISKY steady; stock scarce but prices unchanged.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 17.—COTTON strong; Middling, 19¾c.@20c.; net receipts, 316 bales; gross, 1,022 bales; exports to Liverpool, 1,317 bales; to Bremen, 1,800 bales; coastwise, 1,949 bales; sales, 2,000 bales; stock, 58,377 bales. FLOUR firmer; Superfine, $5 [illegible]; Double Extra, $6 [illegible]; Treble Extra, $7 50@$8 75. BRAN lower at $1 20. HAY—No Choice; Prime, $28. PORK dull and lower; Mess, $16 25. BACON dull, lower; Shoulders, 7⅛c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9⅛c.; Clear Sides, 9⅜c. HAMS—Sugar-cured, 14⅛c.@15⅛c. LARD firmer; Tierce, 9⅞c.@11c.; Keg, 11⅛c.@12c. Other articles unchanged. EXCHANGE—Sterling, 124½; New-York Sight, ⅛ premium. GOLD, 112⅜.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 17.—RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,600 bbls.; Wheat, 20,000 bushels; Corn, 70,000 bushels; Oats, 1,000 bushels. Railroad SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 7,000 bushels; Corn, 12,000 bushels. FLOUR quiet. WHEAT neglected; scarce; nominally at $1 [illegible] for No. 2 Chicago and Milwaukee. CORN dull; sales, 21,000 bushels at 62⅛c.@63⅛c. for No. 2 Western; 63c. for car lots of do. OATS dull and scarce; small lots 54½c.@55c. RYE and BARLEY neglected. PORK dull at $15. LARD dull at 10c.@10½c. HIGHWINES nominally 91c.@92c. Canal FREIGHTS steady; Wheat, 12c.; Corn, 9c. to New-York; Oats 6c. to New-York.

TOLEDO, June 17.—FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT dull and unchanged; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 [illegible]; Regular Michigan, $1 [illegible]; Amber Michigan, $1 [illegible]. CORN—Market steady, with a fair inquiry; High Mixed, 58c.; Low Mixed, 57c.; Michigan, 56c.; no grade, 52c. OATS unchanged; No. 1 do. 51c.; No. 2 at 51c. FREIGHTS firm; to Oswego, Wheat, to Buffalo, 3⅛c.@3⅜c.; to Oswego, 6⅛c.@7c. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 14,000 bushels Wheat, 46,000 bushels Corn, [illegible] bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 25,000 bushels Wheat, 24,000 bushels Corn, 7,000 bushels Oats.

CINCINNATI, June 17.—COTTON excited and ⅛c. higher; Middling Upland, 19c.@19½c. FLOUR dull, but unchanged. WHEAT—[illegible]; dull and prices have declined, closing at $1 35 for No. 2 Chicago Spring. CORN in fair demand and firm at [illegible] for new. OATS and [illegible] quiet. [illegible] LARD dull and unchanged; small sales at [illegible] c.@10c. BULK MEATS dull and unsettled; small sales at [illegible] for Shoulders. [illegible] for Clear Rib Sides; they are held at [illegible]. HAMS and BACON dull and drooping; small sales at 6⅛c. for Shoulders, 8⅛c. for Rib Sides, 10c. for Clear Rib Sides. HOGS dull and prices have declined, $4@$4 25. WHISKY dull and unchanged at 90c. TOBACCO—Demand good at full prices.

BALTIMORE, June 17.—COTTON firmer; held higher; Middling, 20⅛c.@20¼c.; net receipts, 153 bales; gross, 175 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, [illegible] bales. FLOUR dull, but prices unchanged. WHEAT quiet and steady; very little here, the only business done is in Ohio and Indiana at $1 40@$1 60. CORN firm; White Southern, 80c.@81c.; Yellow do., 77c.@80c. OATS firm at 70c.@75c. MESS PORK firmer at $16. BACON steady; Shoulders, 7¼c.; Rib Sides, 9⅛c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9½c. HAMS—Sugar-cured, [illegible] @17c. LARD steady at 11c.@11½c. WHISKY quiet and steady at 90c.

LOUISVILLE, June 17.—TOBACCO very active and higher; Lugs, $5 25@$6 50; Low to Medium Leaf, $6 75@$12; Good to Fine Cutting Leaf, $12@$20; sales, 128 hhds. COTTON firm and higher; Middling Upland, 19c. FLOUR active and firm; Baltimore, $[illegible]. WHEAT, $1 35@$1 40 for choice Red and White. CORN active and firm; shelled, 63c. OATS, 58c. RYE, $1. PROVISIONS, only light consumptive demand for Bacon Shoulders at 6⅛c.; Clear Sides, 8⅛c. HAMS—Sugar-cured, 14⅛c.; Plain, 13⅛c. LARD, 10½c.@11c. Mess PORK, $16. WHISKY quiet and steady.

MEMPHIS, June 17.—COTTON in fair demand and firm; Middling, 20c.; receipts, 325 bales; shipments, 580 bales. FLOUR dull and nominal at $6@$8. CORN dull, and prices have declined to 58c.@60c. OATS unchanged and quiet. LARD dull and unchanged at 10⅛c.@12c. MESS PORK dull and nominal. BULK MEATS quiet, but steady and firm; Shoulders, 7⅛c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8⅜c.; Clear Sides, 9⅛c.

MILWAUKEE, June 17.—FLOUR dull; prices nominal. WHEAT in fair demand and firm; No. 2 at $1 27⅛, seller June, $1 27⅛, cash; No. 1 at $1 28⅛ ₩ [illegible]. OATS unsettled, asking 45⅛c. CORN weak; No. 2 Mixed, 50c. RYE—No. 1 at 77c. BARLEY dull and nominal. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 102,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—7,000 bbls. Flour, 90,000 bushels Wheat. FREIGHTS—Firm; Wheat to Buffalo, 3c.

ALBANY, June 17.—WHEAT steady; sales of a bagged lot Extra Diehl at $1 86; stock very light. RYE dull at $1 10. OATS in moderate supply and dull; sales 3,700 bushels, in lots, at 67c. for White Ohio, and 67½c. for No. 1 Western. CORN dull; sales Western Mixed, in lots, at 74c.@75c. Nothing doing in BARLEY or MALT.

CLEVELAND, June 17.—FLOUR—Market steady, with a moderate demand. WHEAT very dull; No. 1 Red Winter, $1 45; No. 2 Regular, $1 42. CORN—Market steady; with a moderate demand; High Mixed, 61c.; Low Mixed, 60c. OATS firm at 56c. PETROLEUM unchanged; Crude, $5 70@$5 80; Refined, 24c.@24½c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., June 17.—SPIRITS TURPENTINE steady at 43c. ROSIN firm at $2 05 for Strained, $2 75 for Low No. 1, $3 25 for No. 2; $6 for Extra Pale, $5 for Low Pale. Crude TURPENTINE quiet at $3 for Yellow Dip, $4 25 for Virgin. TAR firm at $3 80.

CHARLESTON, June 17.—COTTON advancing; Middling, 20c.@21c.; net receipts, 328 bales; exports to Great Britain, 1,330 bales; coastwise, 564 bales; sales, 400 bales; stock, 6,568 bales.

MOBILE, June 17.—COTTON firm; Middling, 19c.@19½c.; net receipts, 144 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 2,767 bales; coastwise, 268 bales; sales, 400 bales; stock, 12,618 bales.

GALVESTON, June 17.—COTTON strong; good Ordinary, 15⅛c.; net receipts, 709 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 1,950 bales; coastwise, 365 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 5,[illegible] bales.

DETROIT, June 17.—WHEAT dull and drooping; Extra, $1 44½; Fancy White, $1 50@$1 52. CORN—Market steady, with a moderate demand at 58c. OATS—Demand good at full prices, 55½c.@56c.

AUGUSTA, Ga., June 17.—COTTON market closed strong at 19c.@19⅛c. for Liverpool, and 19⅛c. for New-York Middling; receipts, 126 bales; offerings light.

WILMINGTON, June 17.—COTTON firm; Middling, 19⅛c.; net receipts, 76 bales; exports, coastwise, 120 bales; sales, 34 bales; stock, 1,225 bales.

SAVANNAH, June 17.—COTTON strong; Middling, 19⅛c.; net receipts, 333 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 3,787 bales.

NORFOLK, June 17.—COTTON firm; Low Middling, 18⅛c.; net receipts, 270 bales; exports, coastwise, 294 bales; sales, 50 bales; stock, 1,818 bales.

BOSTON, June 17.—COTTON—Net receipts, 189 bales; gross, 150 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, June 17—11½ A. M.—Consols and American Securities are generally unchanged.

LONDON, June 17—2 P. M.—Consols closed at 91⅞ for both money and the account. American Securities quiet and steady. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 1862, 90⅞; 1865, old, 90⅞; 1867, 92⅜; Ten-forties, 89⅛.

FRANKFORT, June 16—Evening.—United States Five-twenty Bonds closed at 96⅛ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, June 16—Evening.—Rentes closed active, at 53f. 75c.

LIVERPOOL, June 17—11½ A. M.—COTTON—The market opened firm; Middling Uplands, 8⅛d.@8¼d.; Middling Orleans, 8⅜d. The sales of the day are estimated at 15,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL, June 17—2 P. M.—COTTON—The market closed firmer; Middling Uplands, 8⅛d.@8¼d.; Middling Orleans, 8⅜d. The sales of the day have been 20,000 bales, including 5,000 bales for speculation and export. Sales of Cotton at sea nearly due from New-Orleans, have been made at 8⅛d. for Middling. PROVISIONS—Pork, 54s. ₩ bbl. for fine Western prime Mess. BACON, 34s. 6d. ₩ cwt. for Cumberland-cut.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 19, 1871.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
ROSEDALE. Leading characters by Messrs. Lester Wallack, Gilbert, Stoddart, Mrs. Clara Jennings, and Miss Effie Germon.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
THE CHILD STEALER. Leading characters by Miss Lucille Western, Miss Georgie Langley, Mr. J. A. Herne.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near Broadway.
NO NAME. Leading characters by Messrs. D. H. Harkins, Davidge, Lewis, Miss Clara Morris, Miss Fanny Davenport and Miss Kate Newton.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
PAUL CLIFFORD. Leading characters by Messrs. John Collins, George Boniface, C. A. McManus and Miss Emma Howson.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
THE MAN O' AIRLIE. Leading characters by Messrs. Lawrence Barrett, Sheridan, and Miss Seldon.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE. Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
7th-av., corner 58d-st.
SUMMER NIGHT CONCERT. By Theodore Thomas' Orchestra.

SAN FRANCISCO HALL.
No. 585 Broadway.
REPRESENTATION OF THE CITY OF PARIS.

HIPPOTHEATRON BUILDING.
14th-st., near Irving-place.
BILLIARD CONTEST FOR THE CHAMPION CUE.

BROOKLYN RINK.
Clermont-av., near Myrtle-av.
SUMMER-NIGHT CONCERTS. Under the direction of Mr. Carl Bergmann.

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Two copies, one year	5
Ten copies, one year	25
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.	
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2
Five copies, one year	8
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Advertisements on eighth page, 40 cents per line each insertion.

City Items with word "advertisement" prefixed [illegible] cents per line each insertion.

Deaths or Marriage Notices, [illegible] each insertion.

The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the NEW-YORK TIMES for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 9 o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; also at No. 8 Astor-place, at same rates as announced at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & Co., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

☞ *We are prepared to send the* NEW-YORK TIMES *by mail, for any length of time, to subscribers in the country or abroad. Application to be made direct to the office.*

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The Republican journals of Paris have put forth an electoral manifesto to counteract that of the Monarchists, in which they declare the Republic the only legitimate expression of the national sovereignty, while the monarchy is abdication of that sovereignty. The Duc D'AUMALE has taken up his residence at his chateau. The Central Committee is said to have reorganized under the name of the Central Committee of the Federal National Guard. CLUSERET is reported to be alive and under arrest. Swiss arrested during the closing days of the insurrection have been released. Visitors are arriving at Paris by every train. The grand review of the French troops at Longchamps has been postponed, as the rains have softened the ground. The new Government loan will soon be issued. JULES FAVRE has defended his nonacceptance of peace on the occasion of his visit to the German head-quarters, on the ground that BISMARCK had demanded the cession of Strasbourg. Minister WASHBURNE is to spend some time at Carlsbad for the benefit of his health. M. JULES FERRY has been appointed Minister to Washington, to succeed M. TREILHAR....Prof. MONTAGU BERNARD is to enter the British Privy Council. A rumor that Mr. DISRAELI was to be deposed from the Opposition leadership is denied. A band, believed to be Fenians, broke into an armory in Mallow, Ireland, on Saturday night, and stole 120 rifles. Some of the arms were recovered next morning, and five men were arrested on suspicion....Mr. LORILLARD's yacht *Enchantress* is at Southampton. Eight of her crew have been arrested for mutiny, and one of them has been committed to prison on the charge of stabbing an officer.... Baron VON BEUST recently stated in an official speech that the Austrian Government had no designs against Germany; that representatives were kept at the South German Courts at the desire of Prussia, and in Rome with the consent of the Italian Government....The first levy for the Italian army in the Roman provinces is satisfactory. The King is going to Naples, and returning will visit Rome....The Turkish Government refuses to receive Mr. TRICOUPIS as Ambassador of Greece, for the reason that he was Foreign Minister during the Cretan insurrection. The Greek Government has forwarded an immediate recall to Mr. RANGABE, its Envoy to Washington.

GENERAL.

The news of the fight with the Coreans created great excitement in Hong Kong among the foreign population. Advices from Washington were eagerly looked for, as Admiral RODGERS would continue operations unless forbidden. The instructions to Minister LOW, sent a year ago, authorized the negotiation of a treaty with the Corean authorities for the protection of shipwrecked mariners, and, if an opportunity was favorable, to include provisions for commercial advantages. He was also instructed to maintain firmly the right of the United States to protect their seamen. He was also to avoid a collision if it could be avoided without dishonor.

The Southern and Western Turf Congress opened on Saturday at Abbey Track, St. Louis, and will resume on Thursday, continuing through the week.

Mexican advices to the 11th inst. state that an extra session will be called. MANUEL PAYNO declines to be Minister to Washington. An American journal has been established at the capital. Great agitation exists in view of the approaching Presidential election, and outrages and seas situations are plentiful. The City Council at the capital has been expelled by insurgents. Political news is of no importance. Gen. CANTO has been sentenced to death for the murder of Gen. PATONI.

The Grand Grove of Druids of the State of New-York, met at Buffalo yesterday and elected officers for the ensuing year.

Hon. CLEMENT C. VALLANDIGHAM died in Cincinnati on Saturday at [illegible] A. M. from the effects of the wound accidentally received from a pistol in his own hands on Friday night.

The steamer *Star of the East*, Capt. COLLINS, which left Boston on Friday evening for Gardiner, Me., struck a rock in the Kennebec River, near the latter place, on Saturday morning, and partially filled.

The beneficiaries under the act of last session, giving pensions to the surviving soldiers and sailors of the war of 1812, number about 24,000 whose claims have already been admitted.

According to information at the Indian Bureau, the Indians everywhere are quiet with the exception of those in Arizona and Northern Texas.

A special term of the Circuit Court will be held at Springfield, Ohio, for the trial of SCOTT, recently arrested in Philadelphia for the murder of HEMPHILL.

The balances in the Treasury of the United States, at the close of business Saturday, were: Gold, $90,[illegible]; currency, $3,[illegible]; certificates, $15,[illegible].

The internal revenue receipts yesterday were $[illegible], and for the fiscal year $[illegible]. The loan subscriptions yesterday were $40,[illegible].

The Apaches recently made a raid within sight of the City of Prescott and ran off with nearly 200 head of cattle and killed several men.

Secretary FISH will leave Washington toward the last of this month, together with Mrs. FISH, for New-York. He will be absent for some weeks.

Mr. Vallandigham's Representative Character.

The late Mr. VALLANDIGHAM was a representative of a very large if not the largest portion of the active leaders of the Democratic Party. He was nothing in public life if not a politician bent on success, and troubled with no sentimental scruples as to the means of its attainment, and it was precisely this fact, joined to his energy and talents, that made him the representative man he was. There is an old feeling of repugnance to saying anything of the dead unless it be good, and the feeling is of honorable origin. It expresses the kindness of men—not so much toward the dead as toward the survivors to whom the dead are dear—an unwillingness to jar by hand even if just criticism the sensibilities of those to whom the memory of the dead is the more precious from the freshness of sorrow. But since the remarkable death of Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, following immediately on so bold a political step as the one just taken by him, must draw all eyes toward the history of his life which the Press is presenting; and since there have already been and must still more generally be very earnest attempts made to cloak the actual facts of his career with a sentimental covering, it cannot be unwise or really unkind to point out some of the plainest lessons of that career.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM exhibited those qualities which have always been prominent in the prominent men of the Democracy—intellectual adroitness, indifference to the moral aspect of political questions, and restless, unlimited ambition. He was by nature a partisan, and while he never sank below that code of honor which partisans tacitly observe, he never rose above it. His mind was acute, his knowledge of certain sides of human nature intimate and to an unusual degree ready to his hand, and his appeals to the prejudices and immediate interests or selfishness of men were skillful and generally successful. But when he faced men with their moral natures deeply stirred, men with aroused patriotism casting aside the petty considerations of common life and lighting in the hearts of farmers and mechanics and shopmen, the spirit that made sacrifice not only possible but easy, Mr. VALLANDIGHAM was utterly powerless. He was unable to comprehend the change that the deep agitation of the war produced in his fellow-citizens, and probably no man was so confounded as he by the avalanche of one hundred thousand votes that buried him out of sight, when he appealed from what his friends called the martyr's stake to what he supposed was a sympathizing and indignant community. With all his sharpness, he had not been able to perceive the tremendous intensity of the national feeling before which all his clap-trap about "prisons of State," "political bastiles," "outraged personal rights," and "*Magna Charta*" shriveled and disappeared.

His political successes before the war, which within their range were certainly remarkable, and his utter collapse when he undertook to assail the national cause in the midst of the war, illustrate his characteristics of intellectual adroitness, and want of appreciation of the moral side of political questions. They illustrate also, with his recent "new departure," his unappeasable ambition. His course during the war has been cited to sustain his fidelity to principle, and the disinterestedness of his political devotion. The plea does not bear analysis. He knew that the strength of his party had always been in and of the South. He looked forward to the time when that party would again control the nation and the South would continue to control the party, and worked with reference to that time. He had no sympathy with the popular cause, did not apprehend its invincible lodgment in the national mind, and believed that his apparent sacrifices were paving the way to pre-eminent influence in those happy days of restored Democracy, which his every public utterance showed he confidently anticipated. When, since the war, even his slow and doubting heart was overcome by the completeness and constancy of the popular resolution to maintain the results of the war, and by the evident impossibility of ever again building political fortunes on the reactionary element North or South, he turned his back on his old professions not only with ease, but with noisy superfluity of enthusiasm. He did not expect immediate success. He knew that on the one hand the masses of the Democracy were too heavy in mind and too sluggish in party temperament to change their banners and their line of march in a few months, and on the other, that the people of the country were not to be immediately fooled by professions of zealous piety from condemned and hitherto unrepentant offenders. But he expected in the long run to do better by turning, than by standing still or going on, and in the meantime he was sure of immediate individual notoriety and confident of future personal advancement.

Hard as this judgment seems of a man who has gone beyond the effect of human criticism, it must not be forgotten that in his life he was in close sympathy with, and was a faithful representative of, the party for whose triumph in the National Government he was earnestly enlisted, and whose leaders were everywhere trying to goad their followers to follow his footsteps. His individual fickleness at the bidding of ambition is but the type of his party's fickleness. His cool indifference to the obvious moral stultification he practiced marks the acts of the leading men and journals and conventions of his party. If he was a partisan politician and nothing else, he was the co-laborer and trusted counselor of that large body of partisan politicians who are now plotting to cheat the American people into the belief that they are most competent to preserve a Constitution they would once have allowed to be assailed with impunity, and to administer a Government which, if they had had their way, would no longer require administration.

Tammany's Invitation to Celebrate.

We have received an invitation from the "Tammany Society, or Columbian Order," to be present at the Wigwam at 10 o'clock on the morning of the Fourth of July, to help to celebrate Independence Day. The invitation is signed by a long list of "Sachems," beginning with OAKEY HALL and ending with "Boss" TWEED. Both in style and matter it is somewhat of a curiosity. There is no mistaking its authorship; the versatile and scholarly genius of our literary Mayor shines forth in every line. Take the following, for example, with which, after a preliminary paragraph about the origin of the Tammany Society, the invitation opens:

"*As is* the command of *its* charter; *as is its* usage; *as is* the delight of *its* brothers, the Tammany Society again prepares to celebrate the Fourth of July. It has now the honor to invite you to participate in its ceremonies upon the recurrence of National Independence Day in 1871, and to request from you, if you cannot meet with us, some written expressions of your patriotic sentiments and counsel."

The frequent use of the word "as" all through the invitation is one of its most striking literary peculiarities. So persistent is its repetition that the reader begins to wonder whether Mayor HALL may not shortly develop a liking similar to that of Constable *Dogberry* for his favorite particle, with an "s" added.

Thus we are told:

"The Tammany Society has continuously and conscientiously celebrated all commemorative national anniversaries, *as* aiding in keeping alive the patriotic flame."

And again:

"*As* our Revolutionary fathers first met on a Fourth of July to protest against the grievous burdens of taxation, *as* well *as* military interference."

And thus:

"*As* in 1776, the voice of a Massachusetts ADAMS was heard," &c.

And finally:

"The Tammany Society hopes to bear, *as* heretofore, its fullest share in the heat and burden of the battle. Its motto is, *as* always, 'Measures, not men.'"

As it will not be in our power to accept the pressing invitation of the Sachems to be present at the Wigwam, we hasten to comply with the request to furnish "some written expressions of our patriotic sentiments and counsel." And first we are called upon to answer the following grave question:

"Has it not become the exclusive mission of the Democratic Party to preserve veneration for the spirit of the Constitution and for the memory of its founders?"

We are reluctantly compelled to respond in the negative, and for the following reasons: In the first place, not one Democrat in a hundred, in the State of New-York at least, ever read the Constitution, and therefore it would be too much to expect the bulk of the party to know anything about its "spirit." In the second place, not one in a thousand can tell the name of any of the founders of the Constitution, and therefore an exceedingly small proportion of the party can be expected to venerate their memory. The Sachems tell us further that "the Administration party disregard the sanctity of constitutional obligations, and have no respect for Revolutionary history. *Its* celebration of patriotic anniversaries, *on which* were founded constitutional doctrines, would be an obvious satire." The outrage on unity of grammatical construction is equalled here by the violence done to historical fact. The Administration party is assuredly the party that saved the Constitution from being destroyed by traitors, who were aided by Northern Democrats. It consequently showed the highest "respect for Revolutionary history" by preserving the Government established by the Revolution, and maintaining the doctrines of the Declaration of Independence. Whether the "celebration" spoken of in the last sentence above quoted would be "obvious satire" or not, the sentence itself is obvious nonsense.

As a specimen of unadulterated twaddle, the following needs no comment:

"The Radical leaders know that it is only by undermining patriotic sentiments and respect for constitutional obligations that their party can prepare its rash, heedless and inconsistent followers to accept Executive despotism and Congressional centralization and military domination at the polls."

Passing over the rigmarole about "our Revolutionary fathers," and the "voice of the Massachusetts Adamses," we come to the following comforting prophecy:

"Before another Fourth of July shall arrive the Democratic Party will have commenced that practical political struggle for a Presidential campaign which must result in a complete victory for popular rights, for free government, and for national economy and prosperity."

The "practical political struggle," here spoken of, will not be, we apprehend, "for a Presidential campaign," but for a President; yet we cordially agree with the Sachems that it will "result" precisely as they say. At any rate the Republicans will do their best to bring about such a result, and, in so doing, will keep a close watch on the Democratic Party and especially that branch of it which owns allegiance to Tammany Hall.

And now, since we are asked to give our "counsel" to the Sachems, we will say to them that, if their proposed celebration of the Fourth of July were to partake a little more of the patriotic, and less of the partisan character, it would better coincide with the practice of the founders of the Tammany Society, and be more consistent with their duties as American citizens. Their annual Fourth of July pow-wow, in which they try to gain a little political capital by "playing Injin," and babbling about the "big chief," the "great spring," "tobacco," "fire-water," "war-dances," &c., cannot conceal from the public the fact that the "Tammany Society" of the present day is a secret conclave of political adventurers, having no sympathies in common with genuine Democracy, and whose only object is self-aggrandizement and plunder, at the expense of the ignorant masses whom they humbug into supporting them.

The Indian Council.

The "new departure" of the red men is, when considered as a chapter in human progress, perhaps a more momentous event than the great political juggle which the Democratic pale-faces have been seeking to accomplish under that title. MAZZINI the other day ridiculed the idea of the French Communists going back to the Middle Ages for a political idea, and asked why they should have stopped short of the patriarchal unit of government—the family or the tribe. In the Indian effort to form a self-governing community, we have an illustration of exactly the reverse of the latter alternative. The patriarchal organization which our race left behind them on the steppes of Asia finds its duplicate on the Western plains. The most advanced of the political systems of the world finds itself face to face with the most primitive whence it has been evolved, and the tribe is suddenly compelled to adapt itself to the township, the electoral district, and all the institutions which these bring with them, or submit to the terrible certainty of decay and ultimate extinction. The "five nations" of the Indian Territory number less than sixty thousand, but they present a conclusive proof that the red man can be civilized, and they are the only medium through which we can hope to reclaim the wild tribes of the plains. Their country comprises "one of the richest and most fertile regions in the United States," is 382 miles long, 208 miles wide, and contains 70,456 square miles. It has been described as containing fifty millions of acres of land, and as being equal to seventy States of the size of Rhode Island, and about one and a half of the size of New-York. For every man, woman and child in the Indian Territory there is thus, at present, an area of not much less than one thousand acres, so that the Territory can undoubtedly sustain with very great ease the six millions claimed for it by Gen. SHERMAN, and is as large a field as could possibly be desired on which to work out a great political and social experiment.

The Territorial Constitution on which the General Council at Okmulgee is at present deliberating is in many points merely an expansion of the existing political usages of the "Five Nations." Among the Cherokees, for example, there exist already an upper and lower Legislative Chamber returned by nine districts, and elected after a fashion essentially representative. The new Constitution aims at effecting a fusion which shall be first political and then social. Its probable results were thus described by Gen. SHERMAN: There will be no longer Creeks, Choctaws or Cherokees; all the titles of the tribes will be merged in one people, and all executive, legislative and judicial functions will be consolidated in one centre. It is precisely at this point that the true Indian problem is touched, and from it the difficulties in the way of the acceptance of the Territorial Constitution will be found to arise. We have long since discovered that a radical error was committed in dealing with the Indian tribes, as with independent nations. We are more slowly becoming awake to the fact that in doing our best to strengthen the tribal organization of the Indians we have made no less decided a blunder. If the Indian is to survive on this continent at all, it must be by elevating himself to the social, industrial, and political level of the white man. With time and opportunity, it is pretty obvious that he can do this. It is equally certain that the maintenance of the authority of the Chiefs and their belongings forms one of the most potent obstacles to Indian progress. Among the semi-civilized tribes, this is specially obvious. We intrust to the Chiefs for distribution, a large proportion of our bounty, or of the returns of funds held in trust by the Government. The nominal head of the tribe thus becomes vitally interested in resisting that certain decay of his authority and importance which results from the adoption of civilized usages. Nothing brings out the independence of the individual so strongly as our republican freedom, while nothing is more inconsistent with its legitimate exercise than the perpetuation of a kind of dignity which has no significance apart from barbarism or warfare.

To the provisions of the Constitution which was drafted in December last for the new Territory of Oklahoma we have previously adverted. They do not differ in any marked degree from the type which prevails in the other States. It was expected that before the present meeting of the General Council the new Constitution would have been formally accepted by the various tribes in the Territory. The Indian seems, however, to be as jealous of his distinctive tribal organization as any old German Duchy was of its mimic Court and its solemn farce of State administration. It is easier to control the outward semblance of deliberative and representative bodies than to grasp the new idea of a centralized nation on which they rest. It is requisite to bear in mind that the Indian tribes have historical memories whose force we are very apt to underrate. For example the Cherokees, no later than ten years ago were said to have numbered 25,000, while at this moment they do not contain more than 18,000 souls. Ascending by ever widening gradations like this, through the decades of a couple of centuries, we begin to find ourselves in the presence of a veritable nation whose seven great clans are still represented on the seven-pointed star of their State seal, and whose original wealth is but faintly reproduced in the four millions of acres of land which they hold in fee simple, and the four millions of dollars of trust funds on which the Government pays them an annual interest. A competent authority states that previous to the war the Cherokees "owned immense herds of cattle, one individual alone owning 20,000 head. Others owned 15,000, 10,000 and so down to 300, and the man who owned less was considered a poor Indian." Of other tribes similar statements might be made, and they are of immense importance in helping us to estimate the difficulties which arrest the completion of Indian union as well as the greatness of the wrongs whose memory still begets distrust of our intentions toward the red men.

The Bourbon Succession.

The fatality that leads some men to be the destroyers of their own fortune has seldom been more conspicuously exemplified than by the recent manifesto of the Count DE CHAMBORD. It is undeniable that, whatever may have been the hopes of the Legitimists before the appearance of that ill-judged document, they are now materially weakened and discouraged. The Count's obscure pledges regarding constitutional government, his open declaration in favor of Romanism, and his proposal to intervene in behalf of the Pope, imply an hallucination on the part of their enunciator which seems almost next door to insanity. Of course, if the Count DE CHAMBORD feels that the occasion is one which calls simply for an expression of individual convictions, quite apart from the chances or hopes of HENRY V., his position is intelligible. But considered as a bid for the throne of France, or as establishing a preferential choice over the inducements held out by the Republic, the Bonapartists, the Orleanists, or even the Commune, the manifesto is wonderfully ill-conceived and most injudiciously expressed.

It has been pointed out as a bar to his pretensions that forty years of the Count DE CHAMBORD's half century have been passed out of France, and that, consequently, he must be insufficiently acquainted with the country he aspires to govern. The argument is perhaps more specious than sound, but it certainly is fortified by the candidate's late *pronounciamiento* in a way that his foes must find extremely gratifying. It is seldom that the old and stale adage about the BOURBONS receives so fresh and vigorous a justification. The Legitimists are intensely disappointed, and heart of grace has clearly been taken by the various opposing factions, who are equally pleased to get rid of a rival. Meanwhile, the usual effect of a Bourbon manifesto has been produced with amusing promptitude. A gentleman who signs himself AUGUSTE DE BOURBON has begun to issue proclamations—chiefly confined, so far, to the London newspapers—announcing that he, and not the Count DE CHAMBORD, is the true representative of the BOURBONS. This claim is founded substantially on the familiar story of which Rev. ELEAZER WILLIAMS and half a score of others have figured as the hero. The son of LOUIS XVI. and MARIE ANTOINETTE, according to this version, duly made their escape from the Tower of the Temple; LOUIS XVII. passed his life in England under the pseudonym of "Meves;" the *incognito* was preserved with the utmost strictness through fear of assassination or other evils; and, finally, AUGUSTE DE BOURBON is, if we understand him, the son of the monarch thus exiled in infancy. The curious book published by RIDGWAY, of Piccadilly, and called *Historical Memoirs of Louis XVII.*, is, we are further assured, strictly trustworthy and may be perused in confirmation of the claims of AUGUSTE to be, to use his own words, "directly acknowledged the direct head of the elder branch of the House of BOURBON."

It must be confessed that there are some things in the letters of this claimant that in a measure attest his pretensions. Whether he is "the direct head of the elder branch" or not, he assuredly writes very much in the traditional tone and spirit of the race whose name he bears. The condescending approval he bestows on the manifesto of the Count DE CHAMBORD, more particularly at the points most obviously opposed to good sense or the most ordinary rules of political sagacity, is strong confirmatory evidence of his strain, and could his conflicting demands be forgotten, might well induce the Count DE CHAMBORD to extend to AUGUSTE DE BOURBON fraternal arms. It will be a repetition of former experience if other dauphins and sons of dauphins should now make their appearance, and that we should be deafened with the arguments of their respective adherents. The manifesto of the Count DE CHAMBORD goes far, perhaps, to render all such controversy superfluous; but history shows that contestants for so glittering a prize as a throne seldom relax the energy of their expostulations for so slight a reason as that there is not a ghost of a chance in facts or logic that the object of their desire will be attained.

MINOR TOPICS.

Advices recently received from St. Petersburg state that the Imperial Embassy at Washington will shortly be elevated to a mission of the first class. Russia has now five Embassies of the first order, represented in the persons of the Ambassadors to London, Paris, Berlin, Vienna and Constantinople. The Czar of Russia, the dispatch says, contemplates making this promotion in the Corps Diplomatique not only as an acknowledgment of the importance which His Majesty attaches to the mission, but as a just recognition of the very friendly relations which have so long existed between the United States and the Imperial Government at St. Petersburg. This change will give M. CATACAZY, the present courteous representative of the Russian Government at Washington, the rank of Ambassador, the highest grade in the Diplomatic Corps.

There is something extremely unpleasant about the temper of the parties to the trial now going on before the Methodist Book Committee. It is not soothing to see one set of estimable clergymen and lay brethren of unquestionable piety beseeching the Committee to let them have sight of certain account books, unhampered by the presence of the chief book-keeper, himself a minister in good standing, on the ground that the book-keeper would make unworthy use of what he heard; and to hear another set of equally esteemed clergymen and lay brethren demanding that the books be withheld for fear they should be mutilated or manipulated. Certainly, if these fears are mutually entertained they had better be expressed frankly, but they serve to convince merely secular critics that the administration of a huge business is not the proper employment of any religious denomination.

Col. FISK is determined to make Boston believe in spite of itself that it was glad to see him and his regiment. In the most genial manner possible he assures the citizens of the "Hub" that they have not seen the last of him yet. He anticipated and hoped for an early opportunity to repeat the visit. We shall shortly have good Bostonians impatiently asking what they have done that not only should the place of their souls' repose be desecrated by Communistic Vandals, but the place of their abode while in the flesh should be made unbearable by the periodic reappearance of *Falstaff* FISK and his festivity-loving warriors.

M. FAVRE has assumed, before the National Assembly, the rôle of explanatory apologist for his own acts, lately dropped by Gen. TROCHU. He very conveniently suggests that the Assembly extend its inquiry to the Imperialists. But there is as grave a responsibility resting on the Government of M. FAVRE and GAMBETTA as on that of the Empire. If NAPOLEON made war when he should have continued at peace, FAVRE and GAMBETTA continued war when peace was possible. And it must be remembered of the Empire that it was almost unanimously sustained by a recently elected representative body, while FAVRE and GAMBETTA persistently refused to call a representative body, for the avowed reason that they might not be sustained by it. It is of this kind of revolutions that sober Frenchmen exclaim in the words of a recent writer, "We do not like *coups d'état* any more than revolutions; we do not like revolutions, precisely because they lead to *coups d'état*."

In the course of the discussion of the question of the Viaduct Railway terminus on Saturday, at the Chamber of Commerce, some very sensible remarks were made by the Chairman of the meeting, Mr. A. A. LOW. Referring to the confidence in the commercial supremacy of New-York, based on the enormous value of real estate in this City, Mr. LOW said that the fact warranted an exactly opposite conclusion, since it indicated too heavy a tax upon business for the expense of conducting it. Of course, the effect of such a tax is relative and cannot be arbitrarily calculated. But that there is a point beyond which business will not bear expense is plain,—just as plain as that our Municipal Government is utterly indifferent as to how soon that point is reached.

Father HYACINTHE attributes the excesses of the Commune to "skepticism at Paris, fanaticism at Rome," and believes that both have been produced by withdrawing politics and religion from intimate popular interest. The Government has treated the people to "food and diversion" but left them ignorant, while it has enforced celibacy on the vast standing army, thus sapping the foundations of private and public intelligence and virtue. At the same time the Church has been distracted by the claims of the Pope, and has paid more attention to the "bitter controversies about the Pope-King, the dogmatization of intolerance, and the canonization of the Inquisition," than to the cure of souls. The eloquence of a Catholic pleading for general secular instruction, and against the political meddling of the Papal party, is refreshing to those familiar with the dreary and narrow dogmatism that prevails throughout most of the expressions of the Catholic Church and pulpit.

AMUSEMENTS.

Notes and Announcements.

THE THEATRES.

The single change of bill to be made this evening, will consist of a substitution of "The Child Stealer" for "East Lynne" at the Olympic. The undiminished popularity of "Rosedale" at Wallack's has caused the postponement of the production of "The Long Strike" until Wednesday. The new piece at the Fifth-avenue is set down for public rehearsal to-morrow. At Niblo's, "Paul Clifford;" at Booth's, "The Man o'Airlie," and at Wood's, the pantomime of "Three Blind Mice," will continue their respective runs.

THE SUMMER GARDENS.

The Central Park Garden and Terrace Garden are both prospering. The success of the two places is well deserved, and, as we have already said, will be fraught with good results for the cause of music in this country. Mr. THOMAS has an admirable orchestra under his control, and every piece of an inexhaustible repertory is recited by his forces with an intelligence, spirit and precision not to be excelled in any part of the world. M. JULLIEN also has a strong and clever force of musicians, and the introduction of soloists as contributors to the entertainments—on Friday, Miss HERSEE and Herr HABELMANN sang, and instrumental performances were supplied by Herr HEINE, an exceedingly accomplished violinist, and Mme. HEINE, pianist—is a feature of his concerts. The single unpleasant incident noticeable at these very seasonable affairs grows out of the occasional unwillingness of a small fraction of the audience to observe the silence a proper appreciation of the music demands. We are sorry to record our experience as implicating ladies rather than their escorts. A very discreditable display of disregard for performers and audience was offered but a few nights ago at the Central Park Garden, and less noticeable breaches of decorum and exhibitions of ignorance constantly occur. The music rendered, its style of execution, and the character of the assemblages ought not to be thus set at naught.

PARIS IN NEW-YORK.

A most accurate and handsome representation of the City of Paris is now offered, with the accompaniment of a brief lecture, at the San Francisco Minstrel Hall, day and night. The French metropolis is reproduced by means of a miniature city of houses and monuments extending over a surface of 400 square feet. All the streets are to be traced, all the squares to be looked down upon, and all the architectural masses to be admired; and if the exhibitor of the place were waited upon by a Lilliputian visitor, he might despatch him through thoroughfares, over bridges and within and without fortifications with as instructive a result as would follow the exploration of the capital itself, and with one far less bewildering for the pigmy. Several these sand solid structures make up the Paris now within reach, and the sight is one not only of a far more satisfying kind than that of a picture or ordinary plan, but quite pretty. We commend its advantages especially to those persons who have become confused by a frequent inspection of newspaper maps.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

Among the passengers for Europe, Saturday, were Mr. RAMIERI VILANOVA, the distinguished pianist, and Mr. and Mrs. CALABRESI, Mme. NADDI, and Mr. and Mrs. DUMESTRE, of the New-Orleans Opera Troupe.

THE NEW-ORLEANS FLOOD.

Actual Extent of the Overflow—A Very Small Portion of the City Inundated.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, June 14.

In order the better to controvert the false impression which exists in the minds of the people of the North and West in regard to the condition of New-Orleans, we have obtained from the City Surveyor a statement of the area of the city, and the actual area overflowed by the waters from the canal.

The whole area drained, according to Mr. BELL, is 15,877 acres, while the area overflowed was but 1,647. Thus it will be seen that we are not nearly so much affected by the water as would be inferred from the statements which have been freely circulated, to the great detriment of New-Orleans. There are still, or were, even when the flood was at its height, 12,[illegible] square acres of dry land in the city upon which we could move about, and it will be borne in mind, too, that a large proportion of the 1,647 acres inundated were unimproved, or but sparsely settled. We are not only absolutely secure from overflow by the water of the Mississippi, but can never again suffer more than we have from inundation by means of overflows from the lake. Indeed, we trust and believe that before another year shall have passed, the lake protection levee will be constructed, and render an overflow from the lake a matter of impossibility. The members of the Council seem fully awake to the necessity of having that levee built, and Surveyor BELL has been called upon to furnish immediately an estimate of what the actual cost of its construction will be.

The water is rapidly receding, the crowns of many of the recently submerged streets being now visible, and all the pumps, together with the Osage and draining machine are constantly at work. The Administrator of Improvements is causing fences, bridges and crossings to be repaired as fast as the water recedes, and it is now about two feet and a half below high water mark. Hagan-avenue shell road is now visible from the new canal to Common-street, though Monday evening it was under water. The Relief Committee, Messrs. BONZANO, LEWIS and DELASSIZE, are still at the Marine Hospital, dispensing the stores sent them by the city authorities and by generous citizens. The rain, which has been of daily occurrence, though disastrous to the crops, will be beneficial in causing the filth and mud to be swept out from the portions of the city relieved of water, and may prevent any unfavorable or unhealthful effects being experienced by reason of the flood.

The Central Railroad Case—Answer of Senator Carpenter to the Tribune.

Hon. Horace Greeley:

DEAR SIR: On returning from West Point, I found in the *Tribune* of yesterday an editorial article in which a wanton libel was dragged into an allusion to a few remarks made by me last Monday to the Cadets at West Point. The article begins by saying:

"We observe that there has been some feeling at West Point over the effort of Senator CARPENTER, of Wisconsin, to lecture the Cadets on 'honor.' The young gentlemen, it must be confessed, have reason in their grumbling. A Senator who deliberately commits a Penitentiary offense, might await his own pardon, before intruding himself as a moral teacher on younger and less guilty men."

It then says:

"On the [illegible] of March we did ourselves the honor to call the Senator's attention to his offense in these terms:

'Much comment is properly provoked by the appearance of the Hon. M. H. CARPENTER, a Senator of the United States, as a counselor for the New-York Central in the argument before the Commissioner of Internal Revenue on the question of paying income tax on the great scrip dividend. Such employment seems clearly incompatible with the law of the land and the "higher law" as well. A member of Congress should never appear as the paid attorney of any claimant or litigant against the Government.'"

After this revival of an old and often contradicted calumny, it quotes a paragraph from the Chicago *Tribune*, which, under its present management, is bitterly hostile to me, and whose editor has before this attacked you so unjustly and venomously that you ought to appreciate its spirit and style of warfare. This paragraph, which has once before been paraded in the columns of your paper during your absence, is as follows:

"Senator CARPENTER recently figured as leading counsel in arguing before the Bureau of Internal Revenue against the collection by the United States of the income tax on the eighty per cent. dividend of the New-York Central Railway. It is said that he did this without any compensation or agreement for compensation, direct or indirect, present or prospective. But this, in our judgment, nobody believes. The Central Railroad Company is no such lone, lorn and unprotected female as to need the gratuitous services of a chivalrous knight-errant for its rescue; nor is Mr. CARPENTER any such chevalier d'industrie as to expend his strength in fighting the battles of rich corporations without being paid for it. But, if he did receive or agree to receive any compensation for this service, direct or indirect, then there is an act of Congress, passed June 11, 1864, and entitled 'An act relating to members of Congress, heads of departments, and other officers of the Government,' under which Mr. CARPENTER should be convicted of a misdemeanor, fined in a sum not exceeding $10,000, and imprisoned for a term not exceeding two years, and be forever after incapable of holding any office of trust, honor or profit, under the Government of the United States."

This paragraph is purely a libel. The facts about my appearing before the Commissioner of Internal Revenue in the matter referred to are these: I was applied to, to know if I would be retained, provided the Company would authorize it; but I declined. About ten days afterward, the young lawyer who had charge of the case, and who had before applied to me to know if I would be retained, and who was formerly a lawyer in Milwaukee, and my friend, came to my room, and told me that he feared he should be driven into the hearing the next morning, in the absence of the Company's counsel, and that he did not feel competent to discuss the proper construction of the statutes applicable to the case; and appealed to me to go before the Commissioner and state my views upon the statutes, as a personal favor to him, if I would not be retained as counsel for the Company. This I concluded to do; and next morning went, as I had a perfect right to, and would do again to-morrow. I stated my opinion of the effect of the statutes as fairly as I would have summed them up to a jury if I had been on the bench; and then left without any participation in the subsequent trial or hearing. I was not occupied over half an hour. And what I did was done merely as a personal favor to the young lawyer who appealed to me. I not only received no compensation, but it was distinctly understood before I went, that I would not receive any remuneration whatever.

I never was retained by this Railroad Company, nor on its behalf, in any matter whatever; and I never received a cent from it, nor from any one on its behalf, upon any occasion whatever. I never had even a pass over its road, nor rode a mile upon the road without paying the ordinary fare.

After seeing the second republication of this libel in your paper, I addressed a note to the President of the Company and received from him last evening his reply, as follows:

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, (President's Office) NEW-YORK, June 15, 1871.

Hon. Matt. H. Carpenter:

MY DEAR SIR: I have your letter of this morning, and hasten to say that your statement is precisely true. You were never employed by this Company or in its behalf, or by its authority, in the matter of the hearing before the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, or any other matter whatever, since 1867, when I became President of the Company.

I was not aware that you were expected to appear, or that you had been by any person requested to appear as counsel in the matter, until after the hearing had taken place. I know that you have never received a dollar from the Company for that, or any other service whatever, and that no authority for your employment was ever given by this Company.

I very much regret to learn that an act of courtesy and kindness to a friend should have subjected you to a charge of senatorial impropriety, which I know to be wholly unfounded. Yours, respectfully,

C. VANDERBILT, President.

Although the libel referred to has been treated with contempt in the North-west, where the editor of the Chicago *Tribune* and myself are both known, the New-York *Tribune*, which goes to the whole country with the indorsement and under the sanction and authority of your name and reputation, now repeats the libel, and adds the charge that I have committed a penitentiary offense. This charge will be understood to have been made by you, though I know it was not. I therefore appeal to your sense of justice to publish this card, as prominently as the accusation was published.

MATT. H. CARPENTER.

NEW-YORK, June 18, 1871.

Connecticut Savings Bank Statistics.

From the report of the Bank Commissioner of Connecticut are gathered the following statistics concerning the savings banks in that State: Number of depositors, 177,[illegible]; amount of deposits, $55,[illegible]; loans on real estate, $[illegible]; loans on stock and bonds, $[illegible]; loans on personal security, $[illegible]; bank stock, $[illegible]; railroad stock and bonds, $1,[illegible]; United States bonds, $7,[illegible]; real estate, $[illegible]; market value of total assets, $[illegible]; Connecticut State tax, $[illegible]; United States tax, $[illegible].

STARTLING HORRORS.

Murder and Suicide in West Eleventh-Street.

A Father Destroys His Two Children and Then Himself.

A German Fatally Stabbed in Allen-Street.

Several Other Felonious Assaults in This City Last Night.

One of the most shocking and ghastly of recent tragedies was discovered at 9 o'clock last evening by Capt. Washburne, of the Ninth Police Precinct, in the house No. 143 West Eleventh-street, west of Sixth-avenue. The neighborhood is a most respectable one, and the house itself a three-story brick, high stoop, with basement, in the usual style of dwellings of the better class. It has been occupied by Dr. James J. Connolly, with his wife and two children, Mary Agnes, aged two years and seven months, and Clara Regina, aged seven months. For some reason the house was in great disorder, as none of the carpets were down, and what furniture was in was scattered about in confusion.

The family does not appear to have attracted any especial attention from the neighbors until yesterday afternoon. The voice of the lady was heard about 5 o'clock, shrieking for her baby, and her words were distinguished beseeching her husband to bring the child down-stairs. This was continued so long, and became so vehement, that one of the neighbors hastened to the Ninth Precinct Station-house and reported the matter to Capt. Washburne, who at once sent Officers Bradley and Homan to the house. Upon ringing the bell they were confronted by Mrs. Connolly, who, in answer to their questions, declared there was nothing wrong in the house, and demanded that they should retire. They heard, however, that the priest had been there, and on reporting that fact at the Station-house, Capt. Washburne at once hastened in person to the house.

Upon his arrival, he too was met by Mrs. Connolly, who repeated to him the same declarations she had made to the officers. But she added that she would send for Judge Quinn, who had stood up with them when they were married, and she thought her husband would answer him. This remark convinced Capt. Washburne that Dr. Connolly was locked in some room in the house with the two children, and that vain efforts had been made to communicate with him. He therefore determined to waste no further time in dallying with the matter, but despite the protests of Mrs. Connolly forced his way into the house. Reaching the second floor he found the door of the back room locked. The distracted lady assured him that her husband was on the third floor, but determined to investigate as he went, he ordered his officers to break in the door. This was done and only the blackness of night was met. Groping his way into the chamber Capt. Washburne struck a light, and the horror of the house was visible.

Upon the bed, which was in the centre of the room, lay the father and children, covered with blood and quite dead. A more horrible sight all the sorrow and crime of the Metropolis never before presented. The father lay upon the edge of the bed, his throat cut, the carotid artery severed, and smeared with blood over the face and upper part of the body. The children lay upon his left and about two feet beyond him. Like him they were upon their backs, like him had the carotid arteries severed, and like him smeared with blood, but they presented a much more heart-rending sight. The babe lay below the elder child with its head close against the body of the former, whose legs were spread apart and stretched out on each side of the infant. Both the children were in night dress, and the man was undressed to his shirt and drawers, the first being white muslin, and the latter red flannel. The man's face was slightly turned backward, the lower portion covered with a long, fine black beard that hid the mouth, but the eyes were partly open, and had a stare that seemed to still have in it a remnant of drunken fury. The children's eyes were also partly open, and while there seemed in those of the elder and in her half-open mouth an expression of terror, those of the babe seemed to show only an innocent wonder that was most touching. Beyond the children and upon the bed lay the murderous weapon which had taken their lives and his—a long, narrow-bladed bread-knife, sharpened to a keen point.

All this Capt. Washburne took in at a glance, and saw also that all the bodies were rigid and cold, showing that death had occurred some hours before. Having posted a guard at the door to keep out the crowds of curious people attracted by the news of the tragedy, his first care was to place Mrs. Connolly, who was entirely overcome by the dreadful revelation of the room, in charge of the priest, who was yet in the house. He next endeavored to learn the cause of the tragedy, and although it was impossible to gain any information whatever from the widow in her then condition, he soon learned from the neighbors that intemperance had ended in suicide and murder. Dr. Connolly, who was about thirty-eight years of age, had been a man of fine attainments and excellent promise, but falling into dissipated habits had lost his practice and position in society. Finally he was so wrecked by liquor that he was placed in the Inebriate Asylum, from which he was discharged only three months ago. He was not cured of his fatal passion, but drank again to excess, and so far as could be ascertained, last night destroyed his children and took his own life, while insane from the effects of liquor. An inquest will be held in the case this morning, when all the details of the causes leading to this terrible effect will probably be divulged.

It appeared from the later investigation of Capt. Washburne that about 4 o'clock Mrs. Connolly found that her husband had locked himself in the room with the children, and it was her cries upon discovering and in announcing this fact that first gave the alarm outside the house. Upon this fact a theory is raised, that up to a short time before that hour she had been in the room, and going out for some purpose the door was locked and the deed committed. Her reluctance to admit the officers is explained by her fear that her husband would be taken away and locked up, and there is every reason to believe that she had not the slightest suspicion of what had occurred. Her conduct subsequent to the discovery was ample proof of her intense devotion, not only to her idolized children, but to her erring husband.

STILL ANOTHER MURDER.

A German Fatally Stabbed in Allen-Street—Arrest of the Assailant—His Story.

Another tragedy occurred last night, at a late hour, in the store of Philip Schaeffer, a painter, at No. 21 Allen-street, which will result in the death of Anton Sailer. Both men are Germans. Both live in the house in which both have a store, Schaeffer being a painter, and Sailer a milkman. The former is a widower, forty-nine years of age, and has had frequent quarrels with Sailer, on account of his charge that the latter induced every housekeeper he got to leave him, by telling various slanderous stories about him. Last night the two men met in the store of Schaeffer, no one else being present. According to the version of the affair given by Schaeffer himself, in the Tenth Precinct Station-house, after his arrest, the old quarrel was renewed, and Sailer, putting up his hand, as if to strike, but not striking, or even attempting to do so, Schaeffer attacked him with a large dirk, inflicting four stab wounds in the abdomen. According to his own story, he at once sought an officer to surrender himself, but Officer Hannon, of the Tenth Precinct, who arrested him as he was in the act of leaving the place, states that he was endeavoring to escape into the crowd which had gathered in the street. The murderer was taken to the Eldridge-street Police Station-house and searched, but with the exception of $140 in bills, nothing was found upon him. The store where the crime was committed was thoroughly searched by order of Sergts. Allen and Murphy, but although the sheath of the knife was found upon the floor, the knife itself up to a late hour this morning had not been discovered. In addition to taking charge of the assailant the Police sought to complete the case against him by obtaining the ante-mortem statement of the wounded man, who was taken up to the floor in the house where he resided with his wife and three children. It was evident that he was in a dying condition, and Coroner Herrman was telegraphed for, but as it was uncertain that Sailer would be alive when that official arrived, Sergt. Allen sent Schaeffer in charge of an officer to the bedside of his victim. Sailer was yet conscious, and in reply to the questions asked declared that he had received his wounds at the hands of Schaeffer. He was then able to speak only in a whisper, and it was evident that he could live only a few hours, if so long. The affair created considerable excitement among the German population, for late as was the hour at which it occurred, the news of the occurrence spread rapidly through the neighborhood.

Stabbing Affrays.

Last evening a quarrel occurred at No. 186 Forsyth-street, between Chas. Bohner and August Bohner, brothers, which resulted in the former attacking the other with a sword, inflicting a severe scalp-wound. The assailant was arrested and locked up in the Tenth Precinct Station-house.

Mathew Can, of No. 414 East Twenty-third-street, was stabbed in the thigh last evening, during an affray near his residence, by John Landers, of No. 422 East Twenty-third-street. The wound is not serious.

An Officer Attacked by Rowdies.

A number of drunken ruffians becoming disorderly last night in Jackson-square, Officer Kearney, of the Ninth Precinct, arrested one of them named Michael Conklin, when he was assaulted by the entire crowd with bricks and other missiles. The officer was struck on the head and received a severe scalp wound, but he bore off his prisoner from his friends and locked him up in the Charles-street Police Station.

EXTENSIVE BURGLARY.

A [illegible] in Duane-Street Robbed—Capture of One of the Burglars and Recovery of all the Stolen Property.

A most clever and successful capture of burglars and recovery of stolen goods was made at a late hour Saturday night in the Eighth Precinct. Sergt. Chrystie, who was on patrol, noticed two men enter the lager-beer saloon at the corner of Mercer and Broome streets, carrying a black valise and a paper parcel. There was nothing in this circumstance suspicious in itself, but something in the furtive manner of the two men convinced the Sergeant that it would be well to pay further attention to them. He therefore called Officers Browning and Stewart to his assistance, and just as they reached him a wagon was driven up to the door of the saloon and being stopped, the two men came out and throwing in the valise and parcel, jumped in themselves and were about to drive away. Chrystie called upon them to halt, upon which they jumped from the wagon, and as is usual with thieves, ran in different directions, but both were pursued and one was overtaken and captured at the corner of Spring and Crosby streets, after a long and exciting chase. Meantime the horse and wagon had been taken by one of the officers to the Eighth Precinct Station-house, whither the prisoner was immediately conducted. The valise was found to contain ten shawls, with a lot of burglar's tools, and in the parcel sixteen lace shawls were found, so that it was evident there had been mischief afoot.

The prisoner gave his name as William Harcourt, and upon being questioned by Capt. McDonnell, admitted that in company with a confederate he had committed a burglary on the house No. 56 Duane-street, and that they had taken a large quantity of goods from the premises of John Sullivan, importer of shawls, on the third floor of the building. All the goods, he said, had been packed in bags, a part being removed to the roof and thence over adjoining houses to No. 48 Duane-street, through which they had descended to the first floor, and it being an unoccupied house, they had left the goods in the hallway to await removal. Immediately upon receiving this information, Capt. McDonnell, with Sergt. Chrystie, who had started this extraordinary game, and several officers, went to the designated locality and took the prisoner with him. Upon examining the premises, the story of the latter was fully verified. In the hallway, lying just inside the door, were found 4 bags containing 182 lace and broche shawls, 43 poplin dress-patterns and 3 pieces of cloth, valued altogether, at $1,685 [illegible].

Capt. McDonnell then went up to the roof of No. 48 Duane-street, and over the intervening buildings to No. 56, from which the goods had been taken, according to the tale of Harcourt. The premises of Mr. Sullivan were found in a condition of almost inextricable confusion, showing that they had been thoroughly ransacked, and there was also found another bag containing a number of shawls valued at $800, which the satiated thieves had neglected to remove. Capt. McDonnell gave the building a rigid examination, and found that although the door opening into the premises of Watson & Stewart, shirt-bosom manufacturers, who occupy the fourth and fifth floors, had been broken open, nothing had been taken, nor had the property of any of the other occupants been disturbed. There were no marks of violence upon the street doors, and it was evident, without any further revelations from Harcourt, how the entrance had been effected. But that communicative marauder volunteered the information that they had entered No. 48 by means of false keys, and having ascended to the roof, reached the scuttle of No. 56 by passing over the houses. No. 48 being unoccupied and their operations in No. 56 being screened in consequence of their approach by the roof, they had not attracted the attention of the Police patrol, although the enterprise consumed several hours. Capt. McDonnell taking with him all the goods found in No. 48, returned to the Station-house, and there met another phase of the case in John Sullivan, a vendor, lustily demanding his horse and wagon. He stated the team had been hired of him by Jacob Wilson, keeper of a notorious house at No. 63 Wooster-street, and the latter was at once arrested by order of Capt. McDonnell. Being brought to the Station-house he proved as reticent as Harcourt had been unreserved, and resolutely refused to give any hint of the use to which he had put the team. He was therefore locked up, and with Harcourt will be arraigned this morning at the Jefferson Market Police Court.

Reopening of the Eleventh-Street M. E. Church.

Yesterday the Eleventh-street M. E. Church, near Avenue B, was reopened for Divine service. The church has been thoroughly renovated and remodeled, and presents a very pleasing appearance. The walls are neatly decorated with scrolls and illuminated texts, both of which are the children's offerings. Over the altar hangs a superb banner with a representation of Christ blessing little children. This flag is held by the Mission Schools, twelve in number, in connection with the M. E. Church, for a term of three months—the school that has the largest average attendance holding it for that term. In the morning a most practical and enthusiastic sermon was preached by Rev. C. H. Applegate, who pictured in glowing language the centurion's faith recorded in St. Luke's Gospel. He afterward alluded to the church, which he said had been beautified in order to make it a more fitting habitation for the Lord, where old and young, rich and poor, might come and pour out their joys and sorrows and lay them at His feet.

In the afternoon the services commenced with the infant classes singing the hymn, "Land Ahead," after which a prayer was offered up by Rev. A. Asten, pastor of the Second-street Church, by invoking the blessing of the Almighty on all Sabbath-schools. This was followed by stirring addresses from the Superintendent of the school, Mr. G. W. Collord, and Messrs. Asten, Applegate, Peyton and Hamilton, all of whom spoke earnestly to the children of the benefit of schools, and urged them to be regular in their attendance. Rev. A. Asten related his experience as a pastor and Sunday-school teacher, and begged the children to pray daily and earnestly, and to give their hearts to God, and then he thought they might look for success in life, and probably would be able to trace it to the day they first went to Sunday-school.

In the evening a sermon was preached by Rev. J. Z. Wolf. A floral festival in connection with the church will be held on Friday evening next.

An Indian War on Long Island.

A highly interesting and important suit is at present pending before Hon. B. W. Downing, referee, at Montauk, between the Montauk Indians and the proprietors, as they are designated, who claim that the land occupied by the Indians, and embracing some 900 acres on Montauk Point, belongs to them. Two hundred and eleven years ago the point of land in dispute was purchased by Thomas Baker, Robert Bond, Thomas James, Lion Gardiner, John Mulford, John Hand and Benjoman Price of the wife of Wyandanch, then deceased, and of her sons, Wiancombone, Zoquabone, Shebanow, Massaquit, Yombo and Gonstoman, the consideration being £10 sterling per year for ten years. It seems that the Indians reserved some rights to the land which is now the question in dispute. At present the value of a share, of which there are 800, is $500. These have been subdivided on account of the increase of the proprietors into eighths, and at present these eighth interests are scattered over the entire eastern end of Suffolk County. From time to time the trustees of the proprietors have obtained additional grants from the Indians, restricting the privileges of their tribe and perfecting the legal rights of the proprietors. In order to prevent the increase of the tribe, a bond was given the proprietors in 1671 whereby the Indians agreed to forfeit £100 for each intermarriage with a Shinnecock Indian or a stranger. In 1719, another bond was given, stronger if possible for the same purpose, and in 1754, yet a third, so that the remaining thirty Indians of the Montauk Tribe are forced to intermarry with their own relations or loose what rights they inherited in their ancient hunting ground. Of late, as the number of Indians decreased, the arrogance of the proprietors increased. While the land was worth a few hundred dollars, they could afford to let the red man live in seclusion and occupy their hunting grounds unmolested, and till their few acres necessary to maintain life during the cold Winter. But now things have changed—a half million dollars' worth of property must not remain idle, consequently an attempt is made to vigorously enforce the bonds restraining marriage that the race may become extinct sooner.

The Case of Asa Kittle—Investigation by the Commission.

From the Troy Budget, June 18.

The Commission to inquire into the mental responsibility of Asa Kittle for the murder of his father and mother held several meetings during last week and examined a number of witnesses—among them Rev. Dr. Sheldon, Kittle's spiritual adviser. There was a remarkable unanimity of opinion as to Kittle's responsibility. The prevailing opinion seemed to be that Kittle was no more responsible for the killing of his parents than a six-year-old child would be that should commit the same deed. Of course no one is authorized to say positively what the determination of the Commissioners will be as to Asa's responsibility, as no vote or official expression of opinion has been given by the Commissioners on that point. But the indications all point to a verdict exonerating Asa from criminal responsibility. We understand that it is proposed to take the evidence of two or three witnesses from the neighborhood where Asa lived and was brought up, to show what was there thought of him, and as to his opportunities for acquiring knowledge and as to his mental and moral surroundings. This is the first case of examination of a person charged with a capital offense as to moral responsibility for the crime under the act passed by the last Legislature.

Increase in the Canal Trade.

From the Buffalo Advertiser, June 17.

We are gratified to be able to report a continuation of the improvement in canal business which we have on several occasions noticed already this season, as compared with the statistics of previous years. The exports from Buffalo of flour and the different kinds of grain, from the opening of canal navigation to and including June 17, for the years 1868, 1869, 1870 and 1871, were as follows:

	1871.	1870.	1869.	1868.
Flour	6,150	9,194	8,020	221
Wheat	3,754,620	3,759,240	2,915,423	1,274,971
Corn	2,923,316	677,705	1,678,296	4,083,695
Oats	914,410	274,349	822,658	2,005,501
Barley	71,400	....	....	8,065
Rye	42,695	10,095	7,900	7,348
Total grain	7,712,441	4,621,385	5,424,279	7,379,582

The improvement is very marked. The shipments of breadstuffs this season are nearly double those of the same period last year, and largely in excess of those of either of the two previous years. This is very encouraging, especially when we take into account the unfavorable circumstances under which the business of the season was inaugurated.

The total amount of canal tolls collected at this port, from the opening of navigation to June 17, 1871, is $273,776 37; for the same period last year the sum was $216,137 57, showing an increase of $57,638 80 for this year.

The National College Regatta—Five Colleges to be Represented.

From the Springfield (Mass.) Republican, June 17.

It is now definitely decided that the coming College Regatta is to take place the 21st of July, and the affair has assumed such proportions that its success may be confidently predicted. The rumors that some of the colleges have decided to withdraw from the contest are erroneous. At least five colleges will be represented in the University races, and three in the Freshmen races. Boat-houses for the different boats are to be at once erected on the river bank opposite Ingleside, and accommodations for the crews will be found in the vicinity. The Springfield Club, with characteristic energy and public spirit, have assured the Regatta Committee of their hearty co-operation, and in addition to taking charge of the whole details relative to the College races, will offer prizes for at least two other races, open to all crews, one of them for single sculls. The College races will be three straight miles, starting just above Ingleside and finishing near the Chicopee Bridge; the others one mile and a half and repeat. From many points a complete view of the whole course may be secured. A band of music will be on the grounds; steam-boats will run from Springfield to the course; the railroads will afford every facility for transportation, and everything possible will be done to make the regatta a success.

Arrival of Passengers from Rio Janeiro.

The steam-ship *Merrimac* arrived at this port last night from Rio Janeiro May 26, and brought the following passengers:

Franklin Allen and wife, Mrs. George Morton, child and servant, Thomas Frasier, Jose Bento, wife and servant, Anson Hard and wife, Miss Maggie Nelson, Ashley W. Cole, Thomas N. Smith and wife, Trajan Regalio, Luther Carrival, Jas. Grant, G. H. Church, Michael Dregan, Bernard Carroll, Mary A. Carroll, Francis S. Rorke, Stephen McCoy, John K. Christiani, James B. Bond, Maria Nelias and 3 children, Wm. Brambeer, lady, 2 children and nurse, Maria T. Williams and 2 children, Manuel B. Oliveria, Aug. F. d'Almeida, Jose A. Martins, Mrs. Ang. Aymar, daughter and servant, Francis Davidson and daughter, John C. Galbraith, Gabriel Gimenez, Joseph M. Bosch, Valentine Plummer, Thomas Tologo, Francisco Cantero, Wm. A. Beecher and wife, M. C. Mondragon, Thomas Hernandez, Francisco Ribiro, William Jones, Luis Seyval, John L. Clairmonte, Francisco Bacon, Mrs. A. Faore, 2 children and servant, Miss Celina Faore, Rudolf Auerbach, Mrs. E. B. Simons, child and servant, Miss Simons, Miss Mary Smith, George P. Mackenzie, Mrs. Bertha de Vasquez, Miss Rebecca de Vasquez, Jose Freridor, Marciano Salaza, Lorenzo Salaza, Philip Larrabee, Geo. M. Lehmann, William J. Reed, Henry M. Hicks, I. S. G. Morses.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

There is a wooden statue of the traditional "Jim Crow," of plantation memory, now marked and cracked with age, and with one arm off, that has traveled all over America, voyaged across the Atlantic, and been in all the principal cities of Great Britain. The statue was carved by T. D. Rice, the original "Jim Crow," and was by him once placed on the stage of the Bowery Theatre, at one of the wings, while Mr. Rice in the same attitude stood opposite, and the audience were puzzled to distinguish the genuine from the counterfeit. The statue has found a resting-place with a saloon-keeper on Broadway, who became its guardian on the decease of the comedian.

Never were there so many alterations in buildings in the Seventh Ward as at present. What were formerly the dwellings of single families are now having extra stories added, and being generally altered into tenement houses. The back yards of these houses are also being built upon, and a system of stowage of human beings is about to be inaugurated which, though it may inure to the profit of property-owners, will not add to the health or morality of that quarter of the City. The many well-to-do families once living there are fast giving way to a different population.

An increase in the number of suits for divorces may be confidently looked for. The divorce lawyers are beginning to advertise more extensively than ever. Couples who might otherwise get over their little differences, have an ill-advised remedy suggested for many imaginary wrongs, and these legal harpies who thrive on the fruits of family jars, lend an ever willing and sympathetic ear to matrimonial complaints, exaggerate the fancied slight, increase the bitterness and fill their pockets with filthy lucre.

The forty-sixth annual exhibition of the National Academy of Design was closed on Saturday evening. Mr. Addison Richards, the Secretary, estimates that it has been visited by about 40,000 people. The second Summer exhibition will open today. Besides the ordinary works, the Suydam collection, numbering about 100 American and foreign works, will be on view in the library-rooms. These pictures were left to the institution by the late Mr. James A. Suydam, and were accompanied by $50,000 for the benefit of the school fund.

"Ice water, 1 cent a glass," is inscribed on a small sign on Eighth-street, near Third-avenue. This recalls the days before the Croton reservoir, when water was peddled in our streets, from casks filled at the big pump in Pearl-street. In the present instance the water is sold to car drivers, by an old man employed by the Third-avenue Railroad Company to water their horses. He lays a tax of one cent on the drivers to pay for ice and his trouble. It is a custom on other roads.

There is a driver on the Eighth-avenue Railroad who carries a whip which he has carried for eight years, and it has the same piece of whip-cord at the end as it had when he bought it. He has a pet name for each one of the horses he drives during the day, and he states that a re-echoing of these names once or twice in the course of a journey has a greater effect than all the whips upon the horses.

Never ask a favor of a man with a vacuum in his stomach, but wait until he has dined; for, as Shakespeare says, "when these pipes are filled with wine and feeding the soul is subtler than in its priestly fasts." Little beggars who ask alms in front of restaurants must be students of Shakespeare, for they invariably beg pennies from those coming out, and seldom accost those entering.

The practice among boys of jumping on the couplings and buffers of railway cars, along West-street and Tenth-avenue, ought to be stopped. If the policemen along the route would secure one or two of them, or if the railway company would cause a few to be sent to the Island, there would be less work for the Coroners and their juries. One death and several serious accidents have been the result of this practice within a month past.

Now that the season for picnics and excursions is fairly begun, there is a rapid growth in public love-making. Ardent couples, whose affection has been stimulated by quiet walks in shady groves, find it impossible to stay their love even in public street-cars, and hand-squeezing, and all the natural adjuncts of love-making, are becoming quite common on the cars in the evening. Love laughs at circumstances as well as at locksmiths.

The examination of the Hebrew Free Schools took place in Steinway Hall yesterday morning. There are four schools under the charge of the Association—one day school and three evening schools. The examination, which was highly satisfactory, was interspersed with dialogues and recitations. The officers of the Hebrew School Association and a number of prominent gentlemen were present.

"There is a deaf man in the gallery," is now the cry when an orator speaks so low that he cannot be heard all over the house. It originated in a meeting in Brooklyn, at which a man, annoyed by the low tones of the speaker, stepped on to the platform, and, putting his lips to the ear of the latter, used the expression in a stentorian whisper.

When you buy strawberries be careful to have the hucksters turn them out, so that you can see those in the bottom of the basket. If they turn out well, take them. The goodly fruit on the top conceals the rottenness beneath. This rule will apply to the purchase of all berries, and will lead to the exposure of dishonest venders, who will be known by their fruits.

Some capitalists are said to be about to run a steam-boat from the foot of Dey-street, or thereabouts, to carry passengers at a cheap rate of fare to Harlem, from the North River side. The departures are to be arranged similar to those of the East River boats. Anything to afford additional means of speedy and comfortable transit will be hailed with satisfaction.

Wm. Keyser, a tinsmith, residing at No. 626 Second-avenue, was charged in the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday, with cruelly beating his step-daughter, Hattie Kieser, aged three years, and also with starving her to excite sympathy and charity from the people living in the neighborhood. Justice Bixby committed him in default of [illegible] bail.

M. Bodisco, formerly the First Secretary of the Russian Legation at Washington, who has recently been appointed Consul-General at this port, vice Baron Osten-Sacken recalled, will assume the duties of his office this week. Baron Osten-Sacken leaves for Russia in a few days.

It is a very suggestive fact how comparatively few people find it conducive to their health to make a Sunday trip to the country around Jersey City and Hoboken, since the liquor-dealers of New-York are required only to keep their business places closed instead of being forbidden to sell liquor on Sunday.

Albert Brinkerhoff, twelve years of age, who was an inmate of the Juvenile Asylum, One Hundred and Seventy-fifth-street and Tenth-avenue, was drowned Saturday evening in the Harlem River, while bathing. An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner Young, and a verdict of accidental drowning rendered.

Wm. Murray, of No. 155 Worth-street, and Henry Simpson, of No. 211 West Sixteenth-street, were committed yesterday, by Justice Scott, at the Tombs Police Court, for attempting to pick the pockets of several persons, at Washington Market, Saturday night.

There is a fancy clock exhibited in the window of a Bowery jewelry-store, on which a see-saw is moved by the motion of the pendulum. On one end of the see-saw is a Prussian soldier with a lance in hand, and at the other is a French soldier with a drawn sword.

At Liederkranz Hall a vast concourse of vocalists were yesterday again engaged in a rehearsal, which attracted a large attendance of visitors, who take an interest in the Saengerfest preparations. Only two more rehearsals are to take place—one to-morrow, and the other on Friday.

In many of the street lamps the glass on which the name of the street or avenue is painted is in a dilapidated condition. Some are broken, others read from right to left, a number are upside down, and many of the lamps have no directions at all.

The report of a mutiny on board of the ship *Titan* was unfounded. Capt. Barry states that the men were intoxicated when put on board, and that three of them jumped overboard and attempted to swim to a small boat that was passing at the time.

A colored clergyman who was ordained by the Bishop of Florida, and by him commended to the church, preached at Christ Church, Fifth-avenue, yesterday morning, in behalf of his work among the people of Florida.

Two amateur pedestrians, Messrs. Cosher and Welsh, walked, on Saturday, from Harlem to City Hall for $100. Cosher reached his destination in one hour and five minutes, while Welsh gave up the contest at Twenty-ninth-street.

The Sixteenth-street Baptist Sunday-school and congregation will have their annual excursion and picnic at Spring Hill Grove on Wednesday, June 28. The party will be conveyed by steam-boat and barges.

The excursion in connection with the William Bergen Social Club, which was to have taken place on Monday last, but was postponed on account of the inclemency of the weather, will take place on Wednesday next.

The "letting off" of squibs and crackers has already commenced in the streets and avenues. The boys are probably endeavoring to get in good condition for the great conflict on the Fourth of July.

Antonio Spellman, two years of age, Saturday evening fell from a third-floor window of the house of his parents, in Third-avenue near One Hundred and Third-street, and fractured his skull. He died soon afterward.

A club has been formed by the officers of the Equitable Life Assurance Company. They have taken rooms in Dodworth's Building, on the corner of Twenty-sixth-street and Fifth-avenue.

A Croton-water main bursted yesterday on Third-avenue, near Eleventh-street. A stream of water about two inches in diameter shot into the air thirty feet high. The breach was repaired after an hour's work.

Enterprising tea merchants in that section of the City vulgarly known as "Little Germany" display expensive calcium lights arranged in the street opposite their stores, to advertise their wares.

It is said that the people in the vicinity of Trinity Chapel are getting up a subscription for the purpose of providing the chapel with a new peal of bells, similar to those of Trinity Church.

The annual oration before the Literary Society of the Elmira Female College, will be delivered by Rev. H. C. Potter, rector of Grace Church, on Wednesday evening, June 28.

The subscriptions for a fund to establish a new German theatre, during the past week, reached the sum of $62,600. The subscriptions during the past week amounted to $19,500.

The receipts at the German General Consulate for the German Relief Fund, during the past week, amounted to $2,605 19, making, with the previous amounts, a total of $380,936 96.

The New-York Wood Sculptors' Association will hold its ninth annual picnic and Summer night's festival at the Union, foot of Sixty-third-street, today.

Archbishop McCloskey administered the sacrament of confirmation to about 300 children in St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, Yonkers, yesterday afternoon.

The Journeymen Carvers celebrate their annual afternoon and evening festival today at Funk's Union Park.

It is proposed to name Eighth-avenue from Fifty-ninth-street, where Central Park commences, "New-York-avenue."

Workmen are filling up One Hundred and Fourth-street, across the marsh, from Third to Fourth-avenue.

Second-avenue rejoices in pure *fluid* milk, and advertises it in glaring capitals as a rare article.

The annual picnic of the Excelsior Gymnastic and Athletic Club will be held at Terrace Garden today.

BROOKLYN.

Rev. Dr. Taylor, of Liverpool, England, preached a very eloquent and instructive sermon last evening, in the Church of the Pilgrims (Dr. Storrs'.) Although the weather was stormy, the church was crowded to its full capacity, and the reverend gentleman was listened to with marked attention.

The statue of Washington Irving, which was recently completed by Mr. Maurice J. Power, of the National Fine Art Foundry, modeled by the sculptor, T. Wilson McDonald, and was presented by Hon. Demas Barnes to the Park Commissioners, was unveiled Saturday.

The Brooklyn Art Association Hall, on Montague-street, adjoining the Academy of Music, is rapidly advancing. The design of the building is beginning to show itself now that the roof timbers are being placed in their position.

Last evening the Forty-seventh Regiment, in full uniform, attended the Lee-avenue Reformed Church, Brooklyn, E. D., and listened to a sermon by their Chaplain, Rev. Mr. Taylor. The regiment also took part in the singing.

STATEN ISLAND.

The steam-ships *Columbia* and *Hermann* are detained by the Health Officer at the Upper Quarantine. There are eight ships and six schooners also at anchor there, some bound up and some outward bound.

The Stapleton Police arrested twenty New-York boys yesterday afternoon, who were engaged in ball-playing, and locked them up in the Police Station, where they will have a hearing this morning, before Justice Garrett.

LONG ISLAND.

The Horton's Point Light-house has been extensively repaired and put in complete order. The keeper's house has been repainted, together with the barn and fences. Capt. Daniel Goldsmith, of New-Suffolk, has been appointed keeper, vice T. W. Squires resigned, and G. H. Prince, of [illegible], assistant keeper.

From the yard of Jessie Carl, of Northport, Tuesday, the schooner *Florence*, 75 feet in length, 25 feet beam, and 7 feet hold, owned by parties in New-York, was launched. She is built in the best manner, of the best material, and is rigged with English wire rope.

Mr. Oliver Charlick, of the Long Island Railroad, with his family, has removed into the Bowne residence, Flushing, which he purchased, a few days since, for $30,000. The house has been thoroughly renovated and put in complete order. Work has been commenced on the Flushing Railroad, grading the double track between Hunter's Point and Woodside.

The will of the late Joseph Avery, of Bayport, is contested by his grand-children, their parents being dead. The property was all left to two daughters, who resided with their father. The ground for contesting the will is "undue influence." Mr. Avery left property valued at from $80,000 to $90,000.

Richard Smith, of Smithtown, is a new Democratic aspirant for Senatorial honors for the First District. He at present holds a sinecure berth under the New-York City Government, and supplies the City with sand from the Smithtown beach.

The sloop-yacht *Recreation*, belonging to Rev. Henry W. Knapp, of New-York, was launched on Tuesday from the yard of Jackson & Mathews, Greenport, she having undergone very extensive and thorough repairs.

The new Union-school-house at Patchogue, the finest school building outside of Brooklyn on Long Island, is completed, and the school formally opened.

The cabbage-worm, the pest of the farmer last year, has again made its appearance in several vicinities on Long Island, and threatens greater destruction than last year.

A session of the Queens County Court for civil cases convenes this morning at the Queens County Court-house, North Hempstead, Hon. John J. Armstrong presiding.

The first schooner-load of piles for the bridge over Flushing Creek and the pile-work over the meadows, for the Flushing and Newtown Railroad, arrived at Flushing on Saturday.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Central Presbyterian Congregation, of Orange, is about to erect a handsome church building, which, when completed, will be the finest in that city. The building is to be located at the corner of Main and Prince streets, on the ground occupied by the parsonage, which has been removed. It is to be in the decorated Gothic style, of brown stone, and will have a frontage of 65, with a depth of 128 feet. Its spire will be 95 feet high. Cost, $60,000.

A serious affray occurred on Bank-street, Newark, yesterday afternoon, and an unknown man who was arrested was rescued by a crowd of roughs. A number of reserve policemen were sent to the place, and arrested Wm. Furst, a saloon-keeper at No. 288 Bank-street; Joseph Furst, and Patrick Brady. A person whose name was not known was stabbed during the difficulty.

The Bridgeton and Port Norris Railroad has been commenced and will be completed by November next. This road was chartered last Winter, and will be largely used for the transportation of fish and oysters from the Lower Bay to Philadelphia. The road connects at Bridgeton with the West Jersey Road.

The funeral of Mr. S. Marshall Benjamin took place from his late residence, No. 27 Camp-street, Newark, yesterday afternoon. Mr. Benjamin had held a number of city and State offices, and had been a Deputy United States Marshal for twelve years.

About midnight on Saturday a fire was discovered in Vreeland's sash and blind factory, on Clinton-street, Newark. The damage amounted to $800; insured in the People's Mutual Insurance Company.

A new Club has been started in Jersey City, one of the rules of which sets forth that no candidate can be elected unless he bears the Christian name John.

The new small-pox hospital in the Almshouse Grounds at Newark will be opened to receive patients today. Dr. J. M. Rand has been placed in charge of the hospital.

Frank Hageman, a brakeman, fell from a car on the Morris and Essex Railroad, near Newark, on Saturday evening, and sustained severe injuries.

The Life Association of America—Annual Report of President and Consulting Actuary.

From the New-York Underwriter for May, 1871.

On page 111 in this issue we publish the annual report of J. H. Britton, Esq., President of the Association. It is an interesting document, terse, forcible and aggressive. Mr. Britton claims for the Association absolute precedence in the business of Life Insurance in 1870.

Following Mr. Britton's report, Hon. Wm. Barnes, the Consulting Counsel and Actuary of the Association, has published a remarkably able, elaborate and voluminous comparative review of life insurance in all countries under the title of a report to the Board of Directors of the Association, dated May 1, 1871. We have read and pondered over this report with particular interest, admiring the research it displays, as well as the analytical and statistical talent exhibited by its distinguished and enthusiastic author. So much laudation, however, challenges controversy. Notwithstanding Mr. Britton and Mr. Barnes, we are not satisfied that the Life Association of America at St. Louis is the greatest Life Insurance organization in the country—that it is the true Golden Calf, which we are all to bow down to and worship, or that we must forego our allegiance to and affection for all the tried and trusted Companies in these Eastern States, which we have heretofore held in honor and esteem, and lift up our voices in adulation of this new thing west of the Mississippi. Let us see.

The Life Association was chartered as the Life Association of Missouri in the year 1868, and its charter was amended in October, 1869, constituting it the "Life Association of America," which was a pardonable bit of Legislative vanity for that progressive section of country. The scheme was large, broad and comprehensive. We give the projectors ample credit for boldness, pluck, skill and audacity. By the plan of Departmental or Local Boards the whole country was to be fenced in around or converging toward St. Louis as the pivotal point of success.

The Association was designed as strictly mutual, and was undoubtedly supported by good, solid, responsible citizens of St. Louis. As shrewdly expected by the promoters, the Local Board idea was well received all over the West, taking in enough of leading men at all the principal points as Local Trustees, who were gratified at being advertised as such, and appointed ostensibly to control and loan out the premium taken in each place. Each trustee had to qualify in a $10,000 policy, and it is understood that to induce these policies it was held out that the trustees should have such credit for commission on the business transacted in their respective departments as would make their own annual premiums very light. This was fair enough as a trade operation, but it was not life insurance, pure and simple, nor either. Most of the policies taken out by such local trustees were endowment policies entered into on speculation, and dependent for their permanence very materially on the success of the business through such trustees at each place.

Now, at the close of 1870, we find that the Association returned an asset account of $2,648,[illegible], of which there was $1,196,489 34 in realized funds, such as Mr. Barnes, in his own State official period, would have called convertible into the lawful currency of the United States. The residue of the asset account was made up as follows:

Collateral loans on various securities, containing some United States bonds, amount not specified	$98,522 [illegible]
Premiums in hands of agents, &c.	419,657 [illegible]
Office premiums	3,224 [illegible]
Deferred premiums	127,194 [illegible]
Other loans	5,040 [illegible]
Premium notes	533,402 [illegible]
Office furniture and reinsurances	14,800 [illegible]
Total	$1,306,00[illegible]

Against that asset accumulation the liability for unpaid losses, reinsurance, reserve, &c., was returned at $2,307,070 44.

Under the income heading there was returned as cash received for premiums $1,[illegible], and interest, and profit, &c., $130,[illegible], making a total cash receipt of $1,460,835 00, with a note or loan credit to policy-holders of $375,106 96 as constructive additional income.

The cash expenditure of the year was $[illegible] 05, and of this the payments for expense of management amounted to $570,007.

Now, in order to judge of the relative expense of running the Association in 1870, it is necessary to know whether the $555,075 25 of uncollected premium entered in the asset account was included in the premium income, presumably received, and returned as received by the Association. If such be the fact, the cash expense of management for the year would stand at $570,007 against cash receipts of $905,461 85. Information is desired on this point.

As to the amount of business done in 1870, we find 5,016 policies entered as issued, insuring $10,215,103, but 1,0[illegible] policies are noted as "not taken," representing $3,113,500 of insurance. Some of these policies have, of course, been taken up this year, as in other companies, and many have not. The lapses in 1870 were 635 policies, covering $3,358,600; change and decrease, 229, $1,167,698. Still, allowing for all these deductions, the volume of business obtained by the Association within the three years of its organization is large and encouraging, but there is strong reason to regard it as of a more experimental than permanent character—more like the bulky porous volume of brittle basswood than the solid fine fibre of the tough oak.

The feature on which the Life Association has based its highest bids for popular favor and general acceptance everywhere is the scheme of Local Board Investments—to invest the premium where it is received. This has proved a taking bait. Let us see what it practically amounts to under the rules of the Association. By the fiftieth section of the charter all loans and investments are made subject to the directions and rules that "may be from time to time adopted by the General Board of Directors." Then what may be invested in departments where received is prescribed by the fifty-first section, and is limited to the "net present value" of the liabilities of the Company "under policies issued to members of each department as fixed by the standard of valuation of the Company." But the fifty-second section prescribes that such loans shall be secured by policies of the Company for an amount not to exceed ninety per cent. of the net present value of such policies, or "by mortgage or deeds of trust upon unencumbered real estate, worth at least three times the amount loaned thereon," and "such real estate shall be situated within such limits as shall be designated by the General Board of Directors."

Then if such securities are not available, or such rates of interest as are acceptable to the General Board not attainable, the money shall be forwarded to St. Louis, "to be invested only in loans to parties residing within the department, from which the same shall have been derived, provided the proper securities can be obtained from such parties; otherwise to be invested as the General Board of Directors may deem proper."

It will be readily seen that the loaning power of the Departmental Boards of the Association is so effectually hedged in that no very large development of local industry or enterprise is likely to be speedily achieved by the application of the surplus funds filtering through the Association. As the Western States offer higher rates of interest on bond and mortgage than the Eastern States, and as our local companies are generally ready to put out their money on fifty per cent. margin on real estate, the prospective loans of the Association in the Eastern Departments may be regarded as of a very diminutive character.

Unless the Association can prove that it offers better security for life insurance, pure and simple, apart from all that local loan bait, than our well-established home companies, we cannot see what good pretence can be advanced for giving it a preference, no matter what imposing array of local directors may be paraded before the public.

Then, as regards the vaunted progress of this young Company, why without caring to closely analyze the integrity of the gross amount reported as already in force—the old Mutual Life, of New-York, shows a cash asset accumulation equal to the whole amount claimed to be already held at a risk by the Association—namely, $45,000,000.

Certainly for many years to come the Life Association, if continued, cannot transact life insurance at anything approaching the moderate cost of the old-established companies of the country, and as to the permanent merit of the wide dispersion of the assets of a life company, we are far from convinced of its practical wisdom. As yet it is a mere theory—a popular notion—and we cannot fail to notice that the less money a company has to loan out, the more noise it makes about distributing its investments broadcast over the country, returning to every district the money it takes away from it, as the popular phrase runs. It should not be lost sight of that in obtaining a policy of life insurance from a company whose guarantee is worth having and paying for, the insured obtains the full value for his premium in the covenant of the Company to protect his family or his creditors in the event of his premature death, and that the payment of his premium confers on him no right whatever to demand loans from the Company on whatever property he may hold in any section of the country. Good, reliable life insurance is a thing that has to be paid for, and is worth paying for, without having any conditions of loans tagged on to it.

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Buy the Excelsior Water-proof Bird-CAGE MAT, of druggists, house furnishers, bird and cage emporiums.

MARRIED.

POWELL—TROWBRIDGE.—On Thursday, June 15, at the residence of the bride's parents, New-Haven, Conn., by Rev. Leonard Bacon, D. D., and Rev. George Leon Walker, D. D., S. Cambreleng Powell to Henrietta King, daughter of Henry Trowbridge.

VANDERBILT—DUNHAM.—In Brooklyn, N. Y., on Thursday evening, the 15th inst., at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. W. M. Taylor, of Liverpool, Eng., assisted by Rev. C. Brett, of Newark, N. J., John Vanderbilt, Jr., to H. Louise, daughter of W. S. Dunham.

DIED.

BROWN.—On Sunday morning, June 18, Emma [illegible], only child of Daniel T. and Belle N. Brown, aged 2 years and 8 months.

Funeral from No. 21 Grove-st., on Wednesday, 21st inst., at 1½ P. M.

EASTMAN.—At Amherst, Mass., at the residence of his father, June 15, of consumption, Henry Keyes Eastman, in the 46th year of his age.

ENGLISH.—Suddenly, on Thursday, June 15, at Thomaston, Me., Wm. C. R. English, formerly of New-York City, in the 45th year of his age.

New-Orleans papers please copy.

HAIGHT.—At Goshen, Orange County, N. Y., on Sunday morning, June 18, Robert Jansen, son of D. Henry Haight, in the 18th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his father, in Goshen, on Wednesday afternoon at 3 P. M. Trains via Erie Railroad leave Chambers-st. at 11 o'clock A. M. Returning, leave Goshen at 6½ P. M.

JOYNT.—On Friday, June 16, Isabell, wife of Oren Joynt, and daughter of Isabell Rogers, aged 21.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 30 Macdougal-st., on Monday, June 19, at 2 o'clock.

KERRIGAN.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, June 15, Eleanor Clotildas, daughter of Maurice S. and Margaret A. Kerrigan, aged 20 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday morning, at 9½ o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 372 Clinton-av., and at 10½ o'clock from St. Joseph's Church, Pacific-st., near Vanderbilt-av.

PORTER.—At Niagara Falls, at his late residence, on the 15th inst., Peter B. Porter, aged [illegible].

ROGERS.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, June 16, Theodore Rogers, in the 63d year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, from his late residence, No. 161 Remsen-st., on Monday, June 19, at 4 P. M., without further invitation.

WILSON.—On Saturday, June 17, at the residence of her granddaughter, Mrs. Hull Curtis, No. 157 Hudson-st., Hoboken, Mrs. Mary Wilson, widow of the late Ebenezer Wilson, of Troy, N. Y., in the 80th year of her age.

The funeral services will take place at her late residence at 5 P. M. on Sunday, the 18th. Friends of her family are invited to attend without further notice.

The interment will take place at Troy, N. Y., on Monday, the 19th.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SURF HOTEL, FIRE ISLAND BEACH.—1871.

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Notice is hereby given, pursuant to law, that I have received from the Assessor the list of valuations and enumerations of property subject to tax under the "Act to provide internal revenue to support the Government, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1864, and the several acts amendatory thereof; that the duties and taxes enumerated therein have become due and payable, and that I will attend, personally or by deputy, for the collection of the same at my office, No. [illegible], corner Thompson, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from the 12th day of June, 1871, to the 22d of the same month, both days inclusive, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. The list above referred to comprises the special taxes for the year ending May 1, 1872, and the taxes upon incomes for the year ending Dec. 31, 1870.

All persons who shall neglect to pay the same due by them respectively, according to the aforesaid list, within the time hereby specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.

M. H. TREADWELL, Collector.

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POLITICAL.

THIRTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—A copy of the enrollment of the Republican Electors of the district will be open for inspection from 3 to 9 P. M. on MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, June 19, 20, and 21, at No. 341 Eighth-av. Committees will meet as above on WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 21, from 8 to 9 o'clock, to hear objections to any name on the roll. SAMUEL B. H. VANCE, Chairman. JOHN D. MCLEAN, Secretary.

TWENTIETH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—A final meeting of the Enrollment Committee to revise the roll will be held on MONDAY EVENING, June 19, at Dingeldine's Hall, No. 1,209 3d-av., from 7½ o'clock P. M. until 10 P. M.

SEVERNS D. MOULTON, President.

JAMES OWENS, Secretary.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Ingraham, P. J., and Barnard and Cardozo, JJ. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Nos.
70—McCord vs. The People.
72—Goston vs. The People.
176—Woodhull vs. Rosenthal.
177—Bartlett vs. Drew.
178—Palen vs. Bushnell.
179—Walker vs. American Nat. Bank.
180—Losee vs. Matthews.
181—Rogers vs. Fairchild.
182—Foster vs. Townsend Manuf'g Co.
183—Wood & Mann St'm Eng. Co. vs. Low.
184—Low vs. Wood and Mann S'm Eng. Co.
185—Scott vs. Lorillard.
186—Harris vs. Badetty.
Nos.
191—Mott vs. Fanshawe.
192—Hunt vs. Peters.
193—Brennon vs. Chicago, Rock I. and Pacific R. R. Co.
194—Wood vs. O'Brien.
12—Smith vs. Reynolds.
196—Ogden vs. East River Ins. Co.
199—Smith vs. Reynolds.
200—Palmer vs. Richmond Iron Mining Co.
201—Matthews vs. Hubbard.
202—Kuhn vs. Bruckner.
203—Kuhn vs. Kirchhof.
204—Barker vs. Seaman.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barnard, J., assisted by the General Term Judges.

Third Monday calendar called at 10 A. M.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
[illegible] (R. C.)—Whalen vs. Lynch, Surv'r, &c.
[illegible]—Taylor vs. O'Connor et al.
[illegible] (R. C.)—Coulter vs. Board of Education for the City and County of N. Y.
[illegible]—N. Y. Guaranty and Indemnity Co. vs. Flynn et al.
[illegible]—Broome vs. Stoughton.
[illegible]—Raynor vs. Benedict.
[illegible]—Bender vs. Kron et al.
[illegible]—Casey vs. Teal.
[illegible]—Joy et al. vs. Cook et al.
[illegible]—Board of Com'rs of Pilots vs. Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co.
Nos.
12—Jahn, Adm'x, &c., vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York.
[illegible] (R. C.)—Lindsley vs. European Petroleum Company.
271—Murris vs. Whalen.
[illegible]—Dempsey vs. Appleton.
[illegible]—Kleman vs. Dengler et al.
[illegible]—Bering vs. Dudley.
[illegible]—Stone vs. Livitsky.
[illegible]—Willis vs. Weaver.
[illegible] (R. C.)—Trenton Iron Co. vs. Langdon Rolling Co.
[illegible]—Clark vs. Rubenstein.
[illegible]—Rodman vs. Jones.

Part II.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

[illegible]

SUPREME COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Spencer, J.

[illegible]

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part II.—Held by Barbour, C. J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
12—Bolton vs. Jacks et al.
776—Eldridge et al. vs. Strong et al.
[illegible]—Altman vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.
[illegible]—Casper vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.
[illegible]—McCullough's Lead Co. vs. Strong.
[illegible]—Loynes vs. Quesada.
[illegible]—Harris vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.
[illegible]—Nicholson vs. Wallace et al.
Nos.
[illegible]—Wistar vs. Matthews.
[illegible]—Staples vs. Erben.
[illegible]—Dunn vs. Rollins et al.
[illegible]—Lang vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.
[illegible]—Rector, &c., Church of Redeemer vs. Crawford.
[illegible]—Feitner vs. Hahn.
[illegible]—Odell vs. Pierce.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Joseph F. Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

[illegible]

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Held by Robinson, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
[illegible]—Ayer et al. vs. Austin et al.
[illegible]—Ayer vs. Bashion.
Nos.
102—Haynes vs. Fowler.
115—More vs. Rand et al.

MARINE COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Alker, Tracy and Curtis, JJ.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Calendar for June 19, 20 and 21.

Nos.
1—Lawson vs. Pendergast.
2—Terhune vs. Lanar.
3—Alkus vs. Rodh.
4—Gross vs. Scott.
5—Lewis vs. Buckley.
6—Albany vs. Peabody.
Nos.
7—Hatsell vs. Berg.
8—Benedicks vs. T. Am. T. E. & S. I.
9—Mans vs. Mack.
10—Kellogg vs. Oakley.
11—Connolly vs. McClere.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Curtis, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.

[illegible]

Part II.—Held by Alker, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.

[illegible]

Part III.—Held by Gross, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 11 A. M.

[illegible]

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

Nos.
1—The People vs. Frederick Lutky, J. M. Lahr and Koehler; gambling.
2—The People vs. Michael Crowley; robbery.
3—The People vs. Edward Cassell and E. Norton; burglary and grand larceny.
4—The People vs. Geo. Flanagan; burglary.
5—The People vs. Thos. Jackson; felonious assault and battery.
6—The People vs. Wm. Hill; grand larceny.
7—The People vs. Chas. Smith and James C. Miller; grand larceny.
Nos.
8—The People vs. Mary O'Neil; grand larceny.
9—The People vs. James Goggins and Michael Powers; grand larceny.
10—The People vs. John Leonard; grand larceny.
11—The People vs. Lizzie Sanders; three cases; grand larceny.
12—The People vs. Adolph Landower; grand larceny.
13—The People vs. John O. Toole; petit larceny.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.

Nos.
4—Dayton vs. Robbins et al.
Nos.
159—Kuckerer vs. Reilly.
166—Hoag vs. Lightboy.

[illegible]

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Before Chief-Justice Daly.

Joseph R. Stuyvesant vs. Sarah R. Browning.—This action was brought to set aside a lease made by the plaintiff. The charge of the plaintiff was that being old and sick, and his mind being much weakened, his lawyers and one Joseph G. Browning procured, by undue influence and fraud, a lease of premises bringing in today $15,000 a year, for eight years to 1876, at a rent of $6,000, lessee to pay all charges. The plaintiff relied greatly on the inadequacy of the consideration and on the secrecy which the alleged conspirators had used toward all other members of the plaintiff's family. The chief evidence was, however, medical. Drs. Hammond and Clymer being called on one side, and Drs. Vance and Gardner on the other. Their evidence, however, was directly as to the condition of the plaintiff in January and February of the present year, and only inferential as to the condition of the plaintiff's mind in October, 1869, when the lease was executed. The jury, on the tenth day of the trial, in answer to special questions, found that the plaintiff was of unsound mind when he executed the lease, was of weak and impaired intellect, and so affected by disease and intoxicating liquors as not to comprehend the transaction, was under undue influence exercised by Joseph G. Browning, Jacob W. Mora, and John B. Fogarty, and that undue advantage was taken of plaintiff's impaired intellect, and the intimacy existing between the party, in obtaining a lease disadvantageous to him.

Douglas Campbell and Joseph Bell for plaintiff; Henry E. Knox, Malcolm & John B. Fogarty for defendant.

BASE-BALL.

Another Victory for the Forest City Club—Signal Defeat of the Eckfords.

The Forest City Club, of Cleveland, which organization arrived here Friday, on Saturday played their first game this season with the Eckfords, of Brooklyn, in the presence of a large concourse of spectators, considerable interest being manifested in regard to the result, the recent victories of the Cleveland nine over the Haymakers, of Troy, and the Boston nine, having placed them high in the list of championship contestants. Both clubs were in fine trim for play, and out in their full strength.

The game began shortly after 3 P. M., with the visiting club at the bat, and so sharp was the fielding on both sides that not a run was scored by either party until the fifth inning, and only then by some errors, the Eckfords not scoring a solitary base until the fifth inning, and then the run they obtained was through a muff and a wild throw. The Forest City nine frequently had two basemen on earned bases, but before a run could be earned the side was put out. In the fifth innings, however, they "scratched" 2 runs in, and in their eighth they batted in fine style for 5, four of which were earned. The final result of the contest was their well-earned success by a score of 7 to 1, after the best contested game the Eckfords have been engaged in. The display made by the Forest City nine in this game will make their match with the Mutuals on Monday a very interesting one, and no doubt a large crowd will be present to witness it. Nelson bore off the palm in the field, and Hicks at the bat on the Eckford side, and Sutton and Kimball on the part of the Cleveland nine. The following is the score:

CLEVELAND.	R.	1B.	P.	O.	A.	ECKFORD.	R.	1B.	P.	O.	A.
J. White, c.	1	2	7	0		Allison, 1st b.	0	0	6	0	
Allison	1	2	2	0		Martin, p.	0	0	0	1	
Pabor	0	2	1	0		Nelson, 2d b.	0	1	5	3	
Carleton	0	0	6	0		Gedney, l. f.	0	0	1	0	
Kimball	1	2	0	2		Swandell, 3d b.	0	0	0	2	
Pratt	1	2	0	2		Hicks, c.	0	3	2	0	
Sutton	2	2	2	2		Chapman, r. f.	0	0	0	0	
E. White	1	1	0	0		Holdsworth, s. s.	0	0	1	1	
Bass	0	0	0	5		Shelly, c. f.	0	0	3	0	
Total	7	14	27	10		Total	1	3	27	8	

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	5	0	—7
Eckford	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—1

RUNS EARNED EACH INNING.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	—4
Eckford	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Umpire—Mr. Wildey, of the Mutual Club.
Time of Game—Two hours and ten minutes.
First Base by Errors—Cleveland, 2 times; Eckford, 3 times.
Total Fielding Errors—Cleveland, 5; Eckford, 12.

Star vs. Amity.

Saturday, the Stars had a practice match with the Amity nine, the champion juniors of Brooklyn, and after a pretty game of nine innings, in which some fine play was shown on both sides, the Stars won by a score of 10 to 5. Cummings pitched up to the close of the seventh inning, at which time the score stood at 7 to 1 in favor of the Stars. The following is the score:

STAR.	R.	1B.	P.	O.	A.	AMITY.	R.	1B.	P.	O.	A.
Rogers, l. f.	1	1	2	1		Cullen, c.	1	1	6	1	
Worth, c.	2	0	2	1		Degnan, s. s.	1	1	2	1	
Dollard, 2d b.	1	0	1	0		Smith, 2d b.	1	1	3	2	
Breen, 1st b.	1	2	8	0		Clare, 3d b.	0	1	3	0	
Barlow, c.	1	1	3	2		Murphy, l. f.	0	0	1	0	
Cummings, p.	1	1	2	0		Curdin, 1st b.	1	1	8	0	
Jackson, s. s.	1	1	2	0		Donnelly, p.	0	0	0	0	
Brady, r. f.	1	1	0	0		Doherty, c. f.	1	1	0	1	
Clyne, 3d b.	1	2	1	1		Cumming, r. f.	0	0	0	0	
Total	10	9	27	9		Total	5	7	27	12	

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Star	0	3	1	1	0	0	2	0	3	—10
Amity	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	—5

RUNS EARNED EACH INNING.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Star	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	—4
Amity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	—3

Umpire—Machiarini, of the Unknown Club.
Time of Game—One hour and thirty-five minutes.
First Base by Errors—Star, 8; Amity, 4.
Double Plays—Worth and Clyne.

Games This Week.

June 19—Mutual vs. Cleveland, Union Ground.
June 19—Atlantic vs. Amity, Capitoline Ground.
June 20—Star vs. Cleveland, Capitoline Ground.
June 21—Resolute vs. Cleveland, at Waverly.
June 22—Mutual vs. Olympic, Union Ground.
June 22—Atlantic vs. Rosedale, Capitoline Ground.
June 22—Eagle vs. Champion, at Hoboken.
June 23—Atlantic vs. Kekionga, Capitoline Ground.
June 23—Eckford vs. Olympic, Union Ground.
June 24—Star vs. Kekionga, Capitoline Ground.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

During the past week the business transacted at the Exchange in City property has been light, and but few sales have been effected, the total value of real estate sold within the week ending with Saturday, June 17, amounting to but $54,220, as against $593,700 for the week previous, ending Saturday, June 10. The latter figures can hardly be taken, however, as a criterion of the Summer business, for they embrace the result of the Dyckman auction, an exceptional transaction. The sales of City realty made at the Exchange last week occurred on Monday, June 12, and on Wednesday, June 14, on the first of which days, V. K. Stevenson & Son disposed of property valued at $46,720, while on the latter Joseph McGuire sold a gore lot on Forty-second street, for $7,500.

In the matter of suburban sales, the market has been more active, and several have been consummated successfully. Namely, at Rutherfurd Park, N. J., on Wednesday, June 14, 300 lots, sold by A. D. Mellick, Jr., & Bro., for $80,000, and at Flatbush, Long Island, on Thursday, June 15, 155 lots, sold by Johnson & Miller, for $30,000. In addition to these sales, Muller, Wilkins & Co. sold, at the Exchange, on Wednesday, a country-seat at Edgewater, Staten Island, for $19,300. James A. Fleury sold, at Jamaica, Long Island, on the same day, a small tract of land for $1,200, and on Tuesday, June 13, Johnson & Miller, on the ground, sold twelve lots, located near Rutherfurd Park, N. J., for about $2,700. The total value of suburban property reported sold during the week amounts, therefore, to $133,200. The corresponding figures for the previous week were $91,265, to which must be added the sum of $2,945, the result of a sale held at Grand View Park, Staten Island, on Saturday, June 10, making the total for the week ending on this date $94,210; excess in values for week ending Saturday, June 17, $38,990.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday, June 15, the sales of real estate made were noticeable, J. Cole, at the Commercial Exchange, disposing of improved Williamsburg property to the value of $112,950, while Cole & Murphy, at their salesroom, No. 279 Fulton-street, sold 300 city lots located near Prospect Park, the sale aggregating nearly $100,000.

THIS WEEK'S BUSINESS.

For the present week but few noticeable auctions are advertised, and business will, in all probability, be dull. The following are the principal sales to take place, and to them attention is directed: At Vanderbilt Landing, Staten Island, today, at 3 P. M., on the premises, Johnson & Miller will offer for sale 120 choice building lots, situated respectively on Vanderbilt avenue, Richmond road, and on Simonson, Metcalfe and Ratt streets. All the lots are well located, and suitable for immediate improvement. Wyckoff & Little also hold an important auction today at Valley Stream, Long Island. Special train at 9½ o'clock this morning.

To-morrow, Tuesday, June 20, on the ground, at 12½ P. M., A. D. Mellick, Jr., & Bro., will begin the sale of the well-known Oakland property, on the line of the Central Railway of New-Jersey, between Cranford and Westfield, and [illegible] only forty-three minutes from New-York. The lots to be sold all lie adjacent to the station, streets through the property have been graded, and [illegible] feet of plank-walk laid. Other improvements have also been made, calculated to enhance the value of the realty, and to make the investment a [illegible]. [illegible] Wednesday and Thursday, and the [illegible] deserves success. To-morrow, at the Exchange, two legal sales will also be held as follows: by E. H. Ludlow & Co.: four-story brick house and lot on the north side of Thirty-third-street, 192 feet 6 inches east of Madison-avenue, lot 24.8 by 100. By James M. Miller, one lot with the improvements thereon, on the south-east corner of Church and Lispenard streets, lot [illegible] by 85.

On Wednesday, June 21, at the Exchange, A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., at an executor's sale, will dispose of the valuable property known as Nos. 47, 49, 53 and 55 Worth-street, opposite the store of H. B. Claflin & Co., embracing a plot of ground 100.2 by 100, upon which two five-story marble and brick stores are erected. The sale is announced as peremptory to settle estate interests. On the same day, at the Exchange, B. P. Fairchild, John H. Willson auctioneer, will offer for sale a fine hotel property, situate at Fishkill, Dutchess County, N. Y., fronting on Main and Broad streets, of the town named. The hotel is known as the Mansion House, contains fifty rooms, and is surrounded with nearly three acres of ground.

On Thursday, June 22, Joseph McGuire will sell at the Exchange, at two several Supreme Court sales, a house and lot, the latter 18.6 by 100, on the west side of First-avenue, between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth streets, and one lot, with the improvements, on the north side of Fifty-first-street, 150 feet east of Seventh-avenue; lot 25 by 100. At Jamaica, Long Island, on Thursday, also on the ground, at 10 A. M., Jas. A. Fleury will conduct the sale, adjourned from Thursday last, of forty-four lots, located respectively on Van Wyck-avenue, Fulton and Clinton streets.

On Friday, June 23, at Chatham, N. J., on the premises, at 1 o'clock, A. D. Mellick, Jr., & Bro., C. H. Pierson auctioneer, will dispose of 100 building plots, so situated as to present many inducements to those wishing to locate in this vicinity.

On Saturday, at Babylon, L. I., the country residence of the late James T. Bertine, embracing a handsome house and out-buildings, and fifty-five acres of land, will be sold at auction by order of executors, to close the estate. Sale at 1 P. M. This auction will close the business of the week.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ON 5TH-AV., NEAR 54TH-ST., a valuable property, 51x100, with rear entrance, and first-class buildings, suitable for a private hotel, institution, or club-house. Price asked, $150,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

BROADWAY PROPERTY FOR SALE below 42d-st., and above Houston-st.; several very valuable plots of ground with ordinary improvements. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

$1,000 DOWN—REMAINDER BY installments or on mortgage. Splendid opportunity to acquire a nice country home within easy access of the City. Tasteful Summer or Winter residence; forty to fifty minutes to Liberty, Cortlandt or Desbrosses sts., by two favorite lines of travel; trains at frequent intervals from 6 A. M. till midnight; house has large rooms and halls, hot and cold water, bath, gas, &c.; half acre in garden, fruit and shade trees, stable, &c.; situated on high ground, in the pleasantest part of Elizabeth; first-class dwellings going up all round it; price, $12,000; title perfect. For photographs and particulars address HOUSE-OWNER, Post-office Box No. [illegible], New-York.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE RESIDENCE in the beautiful Valley of the Mohawk, at Whitesboro, Oneida County, N. Y., on the line of the Central Railroad, within four miles of the City of Utica, and but seven hours from New-York; house large and well built; the grounds comprise four acres, tastefully laid out, fountain on the lawn, fine old shade trees, excellent garden with choice fruits, suitable outbuildings, &c.; healthful location; society and sociality all that can be desired; churches and schools conveniently accessible. Utica horse-cars pass the door every half hour. Terms easy. For full information, photographic views, &c., apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A NEW AND ELEGANT COTTAGE, with two acres of ground, situated near the village of Mount Vernon, Westchester County, and forty minutes from this City by railroad; the house is finished in modern style, Mansard roof, &c., the surroundings entirely first class, good fishing and boating near, and altogether a desirable country residence for a man of business. Further particulars of WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner of 17th-st.

ELIZABETH, N. J.—FOR SALE—$2,000 part cash, balance can remain on bond and mortgage; house with eight rooms, gas throughout, parlor 15 by 21 feet, dining-room 12 by 15, kitchen with well and cistern water, three large bedrooms and hall bedrooms upstairs; good garret and cellar; eight minutes' walk from depot, and near Broad-st. For further particulars apply to J. M. MEEKER, No. 223 Broad-st., Elizabeth, N. J., or address HOME, Box No. 161 Times Office.

ESTATE AND RESIDENCE OF Francis Barrett, Esq., for sale on very easy terms, containing about 11 acres of land, with a large and valuable water-front on the most prominent point on the East River, just above Hell Gate and Port Morris. Apply to LEWIS B. BROWN, or FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway, sole agents.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—NINE BEAUtiful cottages, houses and lots, pleasantly located on Avenue A, at Bayonne, Hudson County, N. J.; one of the most delightful locations in the country; near the station, and only twenty minutes from the City, by Central Railroad of New-Jersey; possession immediately. For terms apply to A. D. MELLICK, No. 119 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT MORRISTOWN, N. J., country-seat of four acres, furnished, horses, carriages, &c., &c., complete; beautiful location, fruit and shade trees in abundance; possession at once; twenty acres additional can be had. S. EDDY, No. 161 Broadway, Brooklyn Insurance Company.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety, beautifully situated, 45 minutes to 1 hour from N. Y. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 263 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—FURNISHED, ON 5TH-AV., A large and first-class corner house, with stable containing eight stalls, for one or two years.

Also,
For sale or to lease,
FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES, ON 5TH-AV.,
An extra large corner, 125 feet deep, above 29th-st., on a twenty years' ground rent. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—HUDSON RIVER, ONE HOUR'S ride from New-York, a first-class house, furnished, containing seventeen rooms, with stable, abundance of fruit and ample space for lawn and garden. Also, for sale in the same neighborhood, a genteel house, containing eleven rooms, with stable, fruit, &c. Apply to DEXTER & CO., No. 17 Spruce-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—AT MORRISTOWN, N. J., a furnished house, pleasantly situated and very convenient to station; terms moderate. Apply to W. H. VAN WAGNER, No. 14 Barclay-st., up stairs.

THREE PRETTY COTTAGES TO let at Rutherfurd Park, N. J., the most beautiful suburb of New-York. Apply to owner, THOMAS B. AGNEW, No. 260 Greenwich-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

STORE TO LET IN BROOKLYN, corner of Flushing-av. and Canton-st. (City Park); 22 by 50, lot 100, with 10 feet court-yard on Canton-st.; rent, $25 monthly. Apply to V. G. HALL, in New-York, No. 87 Fulton-st., upstairs, from 11 to 2.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

C. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,
No. 6 Pine-st.
CHATHAM, N. J.
ON FRIDAY, JUNE 23, 1871,
100 PLOTS
of finely-situated land, free from miasma, mosquitoes, fever and ague, and all other pests.
ABSOLUTE AUCTION SALE,
ON EASY TERMS.

Any one desiring a suburban homestead in a perfectly healthy and most beautiful locality should give attention to this sale. Free tickets, maps and circulars at the office of the auctioneers, No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.

Remember FRIDAY, June 23, 11 o'clock train, from Barclay and Christopher street Ferries.

J. JOHNSON, JR., Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF 120 VALUABLE AND FINELY-LOCATED LOTS NEAR VANDERBILT LANDING, STATEN ISLAND.
By order of R. M. Hazard, Esq.,
MONDAY, JUNE 19, 1871,
at 3 o'clock, on the premises,
120 choice and desirable lots, situate on Vanderbilt-av., Richmond road, Simonson, Metcalf and Ratt sts., lying on the grade and distant only ten minutes' walk from the landing. Vanderbilt-av. and the Richmond road have each flagged sidewalks; gas is lain in front of the property; the streets are all opened, and every lot is susceptible of immediate improvement.

The house and out-buildings fronting on the Richmond road will be sold, with twelve lots of ground. House is two story and attic, contains eight rooms, and is (as well as the out-buildings) in good order, the whole forming a convenient and comfortable residence.

This sale will afford a fine opportunity to purchase a site for a home; the location is excellent, surroundings good and prospective value great. Now is the time to buy. Secure a lot while you can. Take the 1 or 2 o'clock boat from foot of Whitehall-st., on Monday, to Vanderbilt landing. Terms easy.

Maps, &c., of Johnson & Miller, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

C. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,
Auctioneers and Dealers in New-Jersey Real Estate,
No. 6 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

EXECUTOR'S SALE
OF AN ATTRACTIVE DWELLING, WITH ONE ACRE OF LAND,
AND
100 CHOICE VILLAGE LOTS,
AT
PASSAIC, N. J.,

Being the estate of THEO. B. MARSH, deceased, late Treasurer of the United States Express Company.

WEDNESDAY, June 28, at 12½ P. M.,
On the premises.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR BUYING THE MOST DESIRABLE LOTS EVER OFFERED AT AUCTION, IN THE FAVORITE VILLAGE OF PASSAIC, N. J., ONLY FORTY-THREE MINUTES FROM NEW-YORK BY THE ERIE RAILWAY.

THE PROPERTY IS LOCATED IN A VERY ATTRACTIVE PORTION OF THE VILLAGE, AND THREE MINUTES' WALK FROM THE STATION.

HANDSOME IMPROVEMENTS ON EVERY SIDE.

SPLENDID MUSIC BY GRAFULLA'S SEVENTH REGIMENT BAND.

Liberal collation before the sale.

For maps and free tickets, apply to GEORGE B. SANFORD, Esq., Cashier United States Express Company, No. 82 Broadway; Dr. R. A. TERHUNE, Passaic, N. J., Executors, and to

A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO.,
NO. 6 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

C. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY
A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,
Auctioneers and Dealers in New-Jersey Real Estate,
NO. 6 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

THE
MOST IMPORTANT SALE
EVER HELD ON
THE CENTRAL ROAD.
TUESDAY, JUNE 20, 1871,
AT 12½ P. M., ON THE PREMISES,
POSITIVE SALE, AT AUCTION, OF THE WELL-KNOWN
OAKLAND PROPERTY,
Between
Cranford and Westfield.

Fifty-three minutes from the New-York side of the river, by the Central Railroad of New-Jersey.

This property is choice in every particular, being WITHIN EASY WALKING DISTANCE OF TWO STATIONS, on a high elevation, immediately adjoining the railroad.

STREETS HANDSOMELY GRADED.
20,000 FEET OF PLANK-WALKS LAID, 4 feet wide.
Sale will be continued on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY.
A liberal collation will be provided.
SPLENDID MUSIC BY GRAFULLA'S SEVENTH REGIMENT BAND.

Free passes and maps can be had by applying to the Auctioneers,

A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,
NO. 6 PINE-ST.,
to GRIFFITH & PRENTISS, No. 40 Walker-st., or KELLER & ALLEN, corner Ann and William sts.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auct'rs.
EXECUTOR'S SALE.
VALUABLE WORTH-ST. PROPERTY.
PEREMPTORY SALE AT AUCTION.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.

Will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, June 21, 1871, at 12 M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of

EXECUTORS AND TRUSTEES,

For the purpose of settling the estates of the late A. M. Fiske and Francis Skinner, the valuable five-story marble and brick double store, with basement and sub-cellars,

NOS. 47, 49, 53 AND 55 WORTH-ST.

Lots each 50 feet by 100. Forty per cent. can remain on mortgage. For particulars apply to MARTIN & SMITH, No. 21 Nassau-st., or to the auctioneers, No. 7 Cedar-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE—THIRD DISTRICT, New-York, comprising the VIIIth, Xth, XIIIth, XIIIth, XIVth and XVIIth Wards of the City of New-York.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to law, that I have received from the Assessor the lists of valuations and enumerations of property, subject to tax under the "Act to provide internal revenue to support the Government, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1864, and acts amendatory thereto; that the taxes thereon have become due and payable; and that I will attend personally, or by deputy, for the collection of the same, at my office, corner of 7th-st. and 3d-av., daily, Sundays excepted, from the 9th day to the 30th day of June, 1871, inclusive, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. The lists herein referred to comprise the special taxes for the year ending 30th April, 1872, and taxes on incomes for the year ending 31st December, 1870. All persons who shall fail to pay the assessments returned against them within the time specified in this notice will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.

JOHN McHARG, Collector.

NEW-YORK, June 9, 1871.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, Eighth District, New-York, NEW-YORK, June 9, 1871.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN pursuance of law, that I have received from the Assessor the annual list of incomes for the year 1870, and special taxes for the year ending May 1, 1872; that the taxes thereon have become due and payable, and that I will attend personally or by deputy to receive the same at my office, No. 207 Broadway, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from the 10th to and including the 30th day of June, 1871, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.

All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the lists aforesaid, within the time specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.

CHAS. R. COSTER,
Collector Eighth District.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON-WORKS

Having nearly completed several large contracts, such as the Harlem Depot at 42d-st., the Gilsey Hotel, the Seaman's Bank for Savings, Kemp's Building, Powers' Commercial Block, Rochester, &c., and having facilities and skilled workmen second to no similar establishment in the country, are now prepared to enter into new contracts for IRON BUILDINGS of any design, and generally to do ALL KINDS of ARCHITECTURAL IRON-WORK in the best manner and with dispatch. Apply in 14th-st., between Avenues B and C.

PERSONAL.

GLOVER.—NOTICE.—HENRY GLOVER, who landed in New-York on 15th March, 1850, arriving in Philadelphia on 17th March, 1850, and who was, when last heard, employed as a painter in New-York and Camden, N. J., during which time he called upon a Mr. Painter, No. 230 3d-st., Camden, and was, when last heard of, staying with a Mr. Ward, Dock-st., Philadelphia, but was then thinking of proceeding to Canada; also, JOHN FRANCIS GLOVER, brother of the above, formerly of Grosgen-st., Liverpool, England. If either of the above will write to the undersigned they will hear of something to their advantage, consequent upon the death of their mother. Address ADAM BUSH, No. 9 Derwent road, Old Swan, Liverpool, England.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A LITERARY MAN, WITH A THOUSAND dollars cash to invest, can find a permanent and lucrative position by addressing "LITERARY," Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

ATTENTION, GIRLS.

Excellent situations ready for cooks, laundresses, chamber-maids, waitresses, &c., at CARPENTER'S, No. 122 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av. Clean, cool waiting-rooms.

WANTED—IN A SMALL FAMILY A SHORT distance in the country, a girl to cook and assist with the washing and ironing; one competent and well recommended may secure a good home and good wages. Apply between 10 A. M. and 3 P. M., at No. 60 Beekman-st., upstairs.

WANTED—RELIABLE AND EFFICIENT agents in all the principal towns where the Manhattan Life Insurance Company is not represented. Address the Company, with references, Nos. 156 and 158 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—FOR MY NEW PIANO-FORTE factory, 200 first-class piano-workmen; steady work guaranteed. J. G. HALE, No. 479 10th-av.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT Protestant seamstress. Apply from 11 to 12 at No. 222 Madison-av.

AUCTION SALES.

RECEIVER'S SALE
OF
Engines, Boilers, Tools, Machinery, Patterns, &c., at the
NOVELTY IRON-WORKS,
FOOT OF EAST 12TH-ST., NEW-YORK.

BENJ. P. FAIRCHILD, Auctioneer, will sell at public auction, commencing on THURSDAY, the 6th day of July, 1871, at 10 A. M., the balance of the stock of the Novelty Iron-Works, consisting of one low-pressure beam engine, 30-inch by 5 feet stroke, with tubular boiler; one low-pressure pendulum engine, 12-inch by 14-inch stroke, with locomotive flue and return tubular boiler, lathes, boring mills, slotting-machine, riveting machines, boiler makers, blacksmiths' and founders' tools, cupolas, cranes, pullies, shafting, hangers, patterns, &c. Also, two Stevenson's Turbine Water-Wheels, 42 inches in diameter, brass buckets, cut gearing, &c. By order

JOHN S. SHULTZE, Receiver.

Catalogues sent. Address
BENJ. P. FAIRCHILD, No. 2 Beach-st.
JNO. S. SHULTZE, No. 735 East 12th-st.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, Auctioneer—Office and Sales-room, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTE, CARPETS, &c.

JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL will sell at auction on MONDAY, June 19, at 11 o'clock, at the private residence

NO. 2 WEST 42D-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.,

all the handsome furniture contained in said house, comprising in part carved rose-wood parlor suite in crimson satin, rose-wood centre and side tables, variegated marble tops, rose-wood etagere and canterburys; superb carved rose-wood grand piano-forte, Chickering maker; finely-carved solid oak dining table, buffet and chiffonier, arm and side chairs, library bookcase, chairs, desks and secretaries, walnut, mahogany and enameled bedroom suites, curled hair mattresses, feather pillows and bolsters, Wilton, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets and oil-cloths, china and glassware, together with the kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Monday,) June 19, at 11½ o'clock, on Pier No. 11 East River.
FRESH PALERMO ORANGES AND LEMONS.
8,165 boxes fresh Palermo Oranges.
1,710 boxes fresh Palermo Lemons.
Cargo schooner *Fosca*, from Palermo.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

FRENCH INTELLIGENCE OFFICE,
No. 405 5th-av., corner of 37th-st.

The families not yet supplied with their required help, or having to make changes before leaving the City for summer residences, will find at this office an unusual number of first-class servants of all nationalities. Unparalleled attention paid to the orders and wants of families, City or country, no matter how distant. No. 405 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as seamstress; can cut and fit and operate on Wheeler & Wilson's and Grover & Baker's machines; will wait on a lady or see to growing children; no objection to the country. Apply at her present employer's, who will highly recommend her, No. 101 West 47th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN INTELligent, industrious girl, to do cooking, washing and ironing, or general house-work; is a competent, economical and reliable servant; best references given; City or country. Call at No. 111 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS IN THE COUNtry for two experienced, neat, well-recommended servants, one as good cook and laundress, the other as chamber-maid and waitress or nurse; have excellent references. Apply at No. 42 Court-st., opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ELDERly Protestant woman as working housekeeper in a bachelor's, widower's, public or private family; can give the best of testimonials; likewise a good cook; can do all kinds of baking. Address HOUSEKEEPER, for two days, Box No. 165 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent laundress; understands French fluting, pleating, all kinds of ladies' finery, and gentlemen's linens; thoroughly understands her business; best City reference. Call at No. 20 East 26th-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A THOROUGHLY EFFIcient and trustworthy girl, a situation as housemaid; her City references are long and unexceptionable; she would take good care of a house during the Summer months; apply at the French Office, No. 405 5th-av.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION IN A Summer-house, boarding-house, hotel or private family, by a respectable woman and excellent cook; meats, game, bones and lards, soups of all kinds, pastry, creams, jellies; good baker; good references. Apply at No. 235 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, chamber-maid and seamstress, or chamber-maid and waitress; fully competent to fill any of the above situations; kind and obliging to children; country or City; best testimonials. Call at No. 235 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR WAITRESS, a situation; can carve, dress salads, take care of silver, in fact, take the place of a man waiter, and can furnish City references that will bear the closest investigation. Apply at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS' SITUATION by a Scotch Protestant woman; is a thorough laundress in every respect; French fluting, box-pleating, polishing; all kinds of fine work; country or City; good City testimonials. Apply at No. 235 4th-av.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A Protestant woman; very respectable, and good cook; meats, game, soups of all kinds, pastry, creams, jellies, side-dishes; good baker, &c.; country or City. Call at No. 235 4th-av.

WANTED—A WAITRESS' SITUATION BY an experienced and highly-recommended Protestant young woman; understands the care of silver, getting up salads in the best manner, or chamber-work and waiting; country or City. Call at 235 4th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO REspectable women together, one as cook, and has six years' City reference from her last place; the other as chamber-maid or waitress; four years' City reference. Call or address No. 215 West 34th-st.

WANTED—BY AN A NO. 1 COOK, A SITUation; can do all kinds of pastries, jellies, soups, brown gravies, game, bone and lard, bread and biscuit, &c., &c.; City or country; unexceptionable references. Apply at No. 109 West 34th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as chamber-maid and to assist with the washing and ironing; no objection to a short distance in the country. Call at present employer's, No. 5 West 38th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE family by a competent waitress; or would do chamber-work and sewing; no objection to the country; unexceptionable City references. Can be seen for three days at No. 202 East 38th-st.

EMPLOYERS	SERVANTS.
Promptly suited with capable servants for any capacity; City or country.	Girls wanted this day; plenty places ready; no delay; come and see.

EMPLOYMENT OFFICE,
No. 126 6th-av., over drug-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTestant young woman as infant's nurse; has the best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 151 West 23d-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERmaid and waitress, or to do sewing and mind a child; best City references. Call at No. 142 West 31st-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD PLAIN cook, washer and ironer in a small private family; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant woman as nurse; fully competent for all duties appertaining thereto; good references from present employer. Call at 14 West 34th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant girl as waitress and chamber-maid or to assist with sewing; can be well recommended. Apply for two days at No. 52 West 11th-st.

ATTENTION!—EMPLOYERS CAN BE promptly supplied with capable and well-recommended Protestant and Catholic servants, City or country, by leaving their orders at ODELL'S, No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway. Established 1862.

WANTED—A YOUNG AMERICAN WOMAN would like a position as a first-class housekeeper; is an excellent manager; understands the care of children; City or country not objected to. Call at No. 99 6th-av.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED COLored laundress, families' washing at her house; understands fluting and doing up linens, fineries and lace-work in superior style. Call or address Mrs. GARRISON, No. 107 West 33d-st., rear house.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS laundress; understands fluting, &c., or would do chamber-work and fine washing; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 309 East 29th-st.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A FRENCHMAN, RECOMmended by first-class families, a situation as butler in the City or country; he is a servant strictly attentive to his duties. The same situation wanted, also, by a young colored man, speaking the most used languages, and producing good City references. Apply at the French Office, No. 405 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant man as coachman and gardener; also understands all branches of farm-work; is temperate and obliging, and has good recommendations. Apply at No. 128 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MARRIED man, aged 26 years, no children, a situation on a gentleman's place; can milk, drive, do plain gardening, and is willing to make himself useful. Apply at No. 128 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE Protestant single young man, a situation as coachman in a private family, who can give the very best of City references; can be seen with his present employer. Call or address No. 141 West 38th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent waiter, single, in private family, long City reference from most respectable family. Address for two days, No. 24 East 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family by a competent man; first-class City reference. Address R. H., No. 228 Broadway, in the fruit-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN or assistant gardener by a respectable Protestant man aged 40 years; has good recommendations. Apply at No. 128 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

FURNITURE.

CABINET FURNITURE.
FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE,
In Parlor, Library and Chamber Suites, of newest styles, at
REDUCED PRICES.
Our entire stock warranted.
BOHNENCAMP & SOSSAU,
Manufacturers,
No. 924 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., New-York.

DRY GOODS.

GREATEST BARGAINS
OF THE
SEASON!!

LORD & TAYLOR,
BROADWAY AND 20TH-ST.,
Will offer
On MONDAY, June 19,
UNUSUAL BARGAINS IN DRESS GOODS,
as follows:

2 cases YEDDO POPLINS at 20c. per yard, worth 37½c.

3 cases MOHAIR MELANGE at 15c. per yard, worth 30c.

1 case JAPANESE POPLINS, all colors, at 30c., worth 50c.

1 case real FRENCH JACONETS, in stripes and figures, at 15c., worth 37½c.

Also,

An extensive assortment of real MOHAIR GLACE, ENGLISH and FRENCH GRENADINES, LINEN SUITINGS, FOULARDS and PONGEES, which will be offered at A GREAT SACRIFICE.

LORD & TAYLOR,
BROADWAY AND 20TH-ST.

Great Bargains
IN
Gents' Furnishing Goods.

LORD & TAYLOR,
BROADWAY AND 20TH-ST.,

Call the attention of gentlemen to the very extensive assortment of

GENTS' UNDER-WEAR,
HOSIERY, GLOVES,
COLLARS AND CUFFS,
HANDKERCHIEFS, LINEN VESTS,
LINEN AND ALPACA COATS,
TIES AND SCARFS, &c.
GENTS' GRENADINE WINDSORS at 75c., a specialty.
UMBRELLAS AND CANES,
JEWELRY AND FANCY ARTICLES,
together with every variety of desirable
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
which will be sold at a great reduction from former prices to close the season.

LORD & TAYLOR,
BROADWAY AND 20TH-ST.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
BROADWAY & 19TH ST.
NEW-YORK.

MANTLE DEPARTMENT.
WILL OFFER THE BALANCE OF THEIR
PARIS AND CITY-MADE SILK
MANTLES,
OF THE LATEST DESIGNS,
At a still FURTHER REDUCTION, previous to taking their half-yearly inventory.
ALSO,
TRAVELING SUITS, DUSTERS, SEA-SIDE WRAPPERS, and WALKING SUITS, in every variety of
MATERIAL.
EMBROIDERED HOUSE JACKETS, THREAD LACE, AND LLAMA LACE SHAWLS, JACKETS, &c., &c.,
AT EQUALLY LOW PRICES.

MOURNING DEPARTMENT.
Have just received and will offer on MONDAY, June 19,
100 PS. BLACK IRON GRENADINES,
coarse, medium and fine-mesh, pure silk and wool, best Paris make and finish, making in connection with their present large stock the finest assortment to be found in the City, AT PRICES FROM 50c. PER YARD AND UPWARD.
Also, SILK GRENADINES, BYZANTINES AND FLORENTINES,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.

HOSIERY AND UNDER-GARMENTS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN AND CHILDREN.
FANCY TRAVELING-SHIRTS, READY-MADE SHIRTS, COLLARS, AND CUFFS, FANCY SCARFS, TIES, CRAVATS, SUSPENDERS, PLAIN AND FANCY BORDERED HANDKERCHIEFS, EMBROIDERED SHIRT FRONTS, LISLE THREAD, SILK, KID AND DOG-SKIN GLOVES,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.

LADIES', MISSES' AND INFANTS' FURNISHING DEPARTMENT,
Complete with every requisite, ready-made, and to order at short notice, and AT MODERATE PRICES.
N. B.—BRIDAL OUTFITS A SPECIALTY.

DRESS GOODS.
Of the latest styles and fabrics, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, prior to taking our semi-annual inventory. An inspection of our stock will be found well worthy the attention of purchasers.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
BROADWAY & 19TH ST.
NEW-YORK.

McGIBBON & CO.,
172 FIFTH-AV., CORNER 22D-ST.
SUMMER BLANKETS.
MOSQUITO NETS.

WE CALL PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO A NEW LOT OF
FRENCH CRETONNES
JUST RECEIVED, OF DESIGNS
SUITABLE FOR COUNTRY HOUSES.
RICHARDSON'S IRISH LINENS,
DAMASKS, LINEN CAMBRIC
HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.

We feel ourselves called on again to CAUTION CONSUMERS against the indiscriminate use of Irish fabrics made up to imitate our goods in fold, trademark and general appearance, and to warn them that their only safeguard is to see that the authentic seal of our firm,

J. N. RICHARDSON, SONS & OWDEN,

is stamped on each article.

Determined to confine ourselves, as heretofore, to the use of yarns spun from the choicest and strongest flax, by the best machinery obtainable, uniform in weight and elasticity, manufactured and bleached under our own superintendence, the consumer will be

GUARANTEED BY OUR SEAL

the same durability and satisfaction in the wear which the genuine goods have always afforded.

J. N. RICHARDSON, SONS & OWDEN.

BELFAST, Ireland, 1 Mo. 15, 1871.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS
IN
BLACK GUIPURE LACES,
BLACK THREAD LACES,
BLACK HALF REAL AND FRENCH LACES,
REAL POINT AND DUCHESS LACES,
COLORED AND WHITE REAL CLUNY LACES,
REAL AND IMITATION VALENCIENNES LACES,
HAMBURGS, EDGINGS AND INSERTIONS,
LLAMA PARASOL COVERS,
LLAMA LACE SACQUES AND SHAWLS,
LACE COLLARS, COLLARETTES, CAPES, BERTHES, SLEEVES, &C.
WITH A FINE ASSORTMENT OF ALL KINDS OF LACE GOODS, AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.
BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 773 Broadway.

CANTRELL,
Nos. 239 and 241 4th-av., has a large assortment of all kinds of BOOTS and SHOES for LADIES and GENTLEMEN, MISSES and CHILDREN.

DRY GOODS.

AT E. RIDLEY'S & SON.
NEW BONNET-ROOM COMPLETED.
DELIVERIES OF FASHIONABLE STRAW GOODS
EVERY DAY.
OVER ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED
HATS, BONNETS AND CAPS FOR LADIES, MISSES, BOYS AND INFANTS, AT HALF LAST MONTH'S PRICES.
SASH RIBBONS, BLOCK AND OTHER PLAIDS, 65c., 75c. and 85c. per yard.
GROS GRAIN RIBBONS, REDUCED.
MAGNIFICENT FLOWERS AND FEATHERS, JUST LANDED.
DRESS TRIMMINGS, BUTTONS, LOOPS—EXAMINE.
PARASOLS at 25c., 40c., 50c., 75c. each, Silk.
1,000 RUFFLES AND BOUND SILK PARASOLS, $1 each. WORTH DOUBLE.
CHEAPEST LINE OF PARASOLS EVER OFFERED.
HOOP SKIRTS at 20c., up.
CORSETS, all Whalebone, 50c.
20-BONE CORSETS, $1, and 30-BONE, $1 10 each, and $1 50, $1 75 and $2, cheap.

YANKEE NOTION DEPARTMENT
FULL OF CHEAP GOODS!
LEATHER SATCHELS, 70c., 80c., 90c. and $1, unusually low.
Line of cheap VALISES.
JEWELRY, Milan Gold, 50c., 60c., 75c., 90c., $1 per set.
Cheap SILK FANS, 50c. and 75c., also 5c., 8c., 9c., 10c., 15c. and 20c.
HAIR GOODS AND HAIR NETS, a specialty.
EMBROIDERIES, EDGINGS, INSERTINGS, BANDS, about 50c. on the dollar.
PIQUE EMBROIDERIES, 1½ inches wide, 15c., 18c., 20c., 25c. and 30c. per yard.
LACE COLLARS, POMPADOURS, TIDIES, VAILS, &c., &c.

BARGAINS IN GUIPURE LACES.
HEMSTITCHED LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, 10c., 12c., 15c., 20c., 25c. and 31c., at half price, nearly.
DRESS PIQUES, 19c., 21c. and 25c., up.
BARGAINS IN VICTORIA LAWNS, NAINSOOKS, JACONETS, SWISS MULLS, STRIPED AND CHECKED GOODS.
EDWARD RIDLEY & SON,
NOS. 309, 311, 311½ GRAND-ST.,
NOS. 64, 66, 68 AND 70 ALLEN-ST.
FIFTH BLOCK EAST FROM THE BOWERY.

AT E. RIDLEY'S & SON.
BARGAINS IN
HOSIERY, HOSIERY, HOSIERY,
FOR GENTS, LADIES AND MISSES.
LADIES' SUMMER UNDER-VESTS AND DRAWERS at 50c., 55c., 60c., 75c. Cheap.
GENTS' UNDER-SHIRTS and DRAWERS from 40c. up.
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.
HUNDREDS OF TIES, BOWS AND SCARFS FOR LADIES AND GENTS.
THREAD GLOVES. NEW DESIGNS.

KID GLOVES
A SPECIALTY.
LADIES' KID GLOVES at 50c., 60c., 75c., and 85c., warranted.
New pairs given if they rip when tried on.
TWO-BUTTON GLOVES, 85c., 95c., and $1 10 pair.
Desirable shade.
THREE BUTTONS, $1 25 pair.
THE BEST GLOVE IN THE MARKET, $1 00 and $1 75.
TWO BUTTONS $1. None better at any price.
EDWARD RIDLEY & SON,
NOS. 309, 311, 311½ GRAND-ST.,
NOS. 64, 66, 68 AND 70 ALLEN-ST.,
FIFTH BLOCK EAST FROM THE BOWERY.
ENTRANCE TO OUR JOBBING-ROOMS, NO. 66 ALLEN-ST.

MRS. A. BURDETTE SMITH'S PATtern Bazar, No. 914 Broadway, near 21st-st. New arrival of Summer styles from Berlin and Brussels. This nearly completes the season. Grandest display ever seen in New-York. Patterns fitted to the form and warranted perfect. Cloth models with each pattern.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS HAINES
AND
MLLE. DE JANON

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their ENGLISH and FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies and children,

NO. 10 GRAMERCY PARK,
(East 20th-st.)
WILL REOPEN ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 21, 1871.

UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

The exercises of the THIRTY-NINTH ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT will be held in Booth's Theatre, 23d-st. and 6th-av., THURSDAY, June 22, at 10½ o'clock.

The first examination for admission to the several classes will take place in the University Building, Washington-square, TUESDAY, June 20. Applicants will present themselves in the Chancellor's Room at 9½ o'clock. All students adequately prepared for the course of instruction, and suitably recommended as of approved moral character, will be received into the University classes.

By the recent action of the Council, the courses in the Department of Science and Letters (Collegiate Department) have been made ENTIRELY FREE OF ALL CHARGE FOR TUITION.

Catalogues containing the schemes of studies and the qualifications for admission can be obtained from the janitor.

RIVERVIEW MILITARY ACADEMY, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Location healthy; scenery unequaled; building convenient; teachers highly educated, earnest, working men; system of order unsurpassed. A wide-awake, thorough-going school for boys wishing to be trained for business, for college, or for West Point, or the Naval Academy. Address OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE—CANDIDATES for admission to Columbia College, and to the Columbia College School of Mines, will be examined on FRIDAY, June 23 inst., at the College at 49th-st. Candidates are requested to present themselves as early as 9½ o'clock.

F. A. P. BARNARD, LL.D., President.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 18. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding-school for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

GOTHIC HALL.—YOUNG LADIES' school, Stamford, Conn. The Fall term commences Sept. 20. For circulars apply to principals, Misses AIKEN & CHASE.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, PHILADELPHIA, June 16, 1871.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 16th day of June, A. D. 1871, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of GEORGE C. HAMMILL, of Philadelphia, in the County of Philadelphia, and State of Pennsylvania, (formerly a member of the firms of Hammill & White, De Venoge & Co., Hammill & Glenn, in the City of New-York,) who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 131 South 5th-st., Philadelphia, Penn., before Joseph Mason, Esq., Register, on the 12th day of July, A. D. 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M.

E. M. GREGORY,
U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.

je19-law2wM.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MARY WESCOTT, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy—Southern District of New-York, ss. At the City of New-York, the [illegible] day of June, 1871.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Mary Wescott, of the City of New-York, in said district, who was on the 13th day of May, A. D. 1871, adjudged a bankrupt upon her own petition, by the District Court of the United States, for the said Southern District of New-York.

JOHN TODD, Assignee in Bankruptcy,
No. 252 Broadway, City of New-York.

je12-law3wM*

MISCELLANEOUS.

SCHULTZ & WARKER'S
VICHY, KISSINGEN, SELTERS, CARLSBAD, &c., &c.

The only artificial mineral waters which have been proved, by analysis, of the first chemical authorities of the country, to exactly agree in composition with the natural springs they represent, and which are extensively prescribed by the medical profession of New-York. No. 12 East 14th-st.

MUNICIPAL DOCUMENTS.

Any citizen who desires correct, authentic and full copies of the municipal documents recently transmitted to the Common Council, and which contain the history of the City Government for the past year, can obtain them free by addressing

CHAS. C. JOLINE,
Chief Clerk, Mayor's Office.

BE SURE
TO BUY FOR YOUR BIRD THE
EXCELSIOR WATER-PROOF
PATENT BIRD-CAGE MAT.
Sold by all druggists, house-furnishers, bird and cage emporiums. Principal office No. 200½ Pearl-st.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

Sail every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, to and from NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW. Calling at Londonderry to land Mails and Passengers. Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.	"EXTRA" STEAMERS.
Columbia.......Sat., June 24	Caledonia.....Wed., June 21
Anglia.........Sat., July 1	Sidonian.....Wed., June 28
Australia......Sat., July 8	Assyria.....Wed., July 5
Britannia......Sat., July 15	Dacian.......Wed., July 12

And every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY thereafter from Pier 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:
First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets good for twelve months, securing best accommodations, $130.
Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.
Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL. NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS. THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD. 4,000 tons burden—3,000 horse-power each.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

ATLANTIC, Capt. MURRAY, on Saturday, July 1, at 3 P. M. OCEANIC, Capt. THOMPSON, on Saturday, July –, at 3 P. M. From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

RATES—Saloon, $80 gold. Steerage, $30 currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old Country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.
Excursion tickets granted at lowest rates.
Drafts from £1 upward.
For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Russia, Wednesday, June 21	Siberia, Tuesday, June 20
Cuba, Wednesday, June 28	Calabria, Saturday, June 24
China, Wednesday, July 5	Parthia, Saturday, July 1
Scotia, Wednesday, July 12	Algeria, Saturday, July 15
Java, Wednesday, July 19	Samaria, Tuesday, July 18

RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying Steerage:
First Cabin, $130, gold. Second Cabin, $80, gold.
First Cabin to Paris.....$145, gold.
Return Tickets.....$250, gold.
By the Thursday and Saturday steamers:
First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.
Return Tickets.....$150, gold.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
PEREIRE.........DANRE.........Saturday, July 1.
LAFAYETTE.......ROUSSAU.......Saturday, July 15.
ST. LAURENT.....LEMARIE.......Saturday, July 29.
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT.......Saturday, Aug. 12.

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First Cabin.....$140 | Second Cabin.....$85
Excursion tickets issued at reduced rates.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railroad and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF BALTIMORE...Thursday, June 22, 4 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS.......Saturday, June 24, 10 A. M.
CITY OF LIMERICK, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, June 27, 1 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK....Saturday, July 1, 3 P. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL. (VIA QUEENSTOWN,) CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows:
MANHATTAN, Capt. FORSYTH....June 17, at 3 P. M.
COLORADO, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN...June 21, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS...June 28, at 2 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. GREEN.........July 5, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY.....July 12, at 8 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN, July 19, at 3 P. M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.
FRANCE, THOMAS, Saturday, June 24, at 9 A. M.
HOLLAND, BRAGG, Saturday, July 1, at 3 P. M.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
HELVETIA, GRIGGS, Saturday, June 17, at 3 P. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $30 currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.
For further particulars apply at the Company's offices, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

CUNARD LINE. FROM BOSTON FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Malta.....June 13	Aleppo.....July 3
Tripoli.....June 27	Tripoli.....Aug. 1

Cabin passage, $80, in gold; return tickets, $150, in gold; steerage, $30, currency.
For freight or passage apply to JAMES ALEXANDER, No. 40 State-st., Boston. C. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling-green, N. Y.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA, CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO KINGSTON, JAMAICA, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

June 30, Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with steamer CONSTITUTION, Capt. LAPIDGE, touching at Punta Arenas, San Jose, Guatemala, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of June 29.

Steamer CHINA will leave San Francisco, July 1, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL. UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS calling on the 23d of every month.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM....June 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER.....July 22
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH. Aug. 23
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA. ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
SHERMAN, Capt. A. BLANCHARD.....June 22
MISSOURI, Capt. J. R. EDWARDS.....June 29
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE.....July 6
For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.—CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, will sail June 15, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

SAN DOMINGO LINE.

For Puerto Plata, Samana, San Domingo City. The United States Mail steam-ship TYBEE, Capt. DELANOY, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, SATURDAY, June 24, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M. direct to Havana.
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken.....Friday, July 7
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman...Thursday, July 27
For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. S. CO., Pier No. 31 N. R.—The splendid sea-going side-wheel steamer EASTERN QUEEN, for Lewes, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 5 P. M., connecting with Junction and Breakwater and Delaware Railroads. Returning every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 P. M., or on arrival of the train. For passage and freight apply at office on the pier. J. C. GIBBS, Agt.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 21 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
THE STEAM-SHIPS

CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, TUESDAY, June 20, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, June 22, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 157 West-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, June 24, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, June 24, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.	GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

FINANCIAL.

FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS,

OF

TWO RAILROAD COMPANIES

COMBINED, HAVING A PAID-UP CAPITAL OF

EIGHT MILLIONS,

WITH 250 MILES OF ROAD IN OPERATION, CONNECTING

New-York City with the Great Lakes

BY THE

MOST DIRECT ROUTE POSSIBLE.

THE BONDS SECURED BY A FIRST MORTGAGE ON THE FIRST FORTY MILES WEST FROM NEW-YORK CITY AT THE RATE OF $20,000 PER MILE.

$30,000 PER MILE ALREADY EXPENDED ON THAT PORTION OF THE ROAD.

A MAP AND CIRCULAR RELATING TO THE BONDS OF THE

Montclair Railway

OF

NEW-JERSEY,

INDORSED BY THE N. Y. & O. MIDLAND CO., MAY BE HAD BY APPLICATION TO

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER, NO. 10 WALL-ST.,

AND THE

MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO., NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

THE OLD BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CHARTERED 1834.

CAPITAL.....$153,000 00.
NET SURPLUS.....203,967 69.
TOTAL ASSETS.....$356,967 69.

OFFICES: NO. 191 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, and No. 32 COURT-ST., BROOKLYN.

82D SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TEN (10) PER CENT.

has this day been declared, free of Government tax, payable on the 1st day of July, out of the profits of the last six months.

At an election held on the 5th inst., the following gentlemen were elected directors for the ensuing year:

FRAN'S P. FURNALD,	JNO. J. VANDERBILT,
FRANCIS A. PALMER,	GEO. R. PLATT,
CHAS. BURKHALTER,	JESSE SELIGMAN,
JOHN BODINE,	GEO. C. PETERS,
JAS. B. BLOSSOM,	BENJ. M. STILLWELL,
BRYAN H. SMITH,	CHARLES CURTIS,
JOSHUA SUTTON,	GEO. GILFILLAN, M.D.,
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS,	EDWARD C. BADEAU,
JOHN T. BRUCE,	ROBERT KNIGHT,
JOSEPH RUDD,	JER. V. SPADER,
JOHN HALSTEAD.	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, F. P. FURNALD was unanimously re-elected President, and CHARLES BURKHALTER, Vice-President.
TUNIS G. BERGEN, Secretary.
BROOKLYN, June 16, 1871.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY, CLEVELAND, O., June 8, 1871.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY:

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company held on the 8th day of June, 1871, it was

Resolved, That it be recommended to the stockholders of this Company to authorize the issue of the Fifteen Millions of Dollars of the Capital Stock of this Company, remaining unissued, and that a meeting of the stockholders be called, to be holden at the office of the Company in the City of Cleveland, Ohio, on THURSDAY, the 27th day of July next, at 11 o'clock A. M., to vote upon the question of such authorization.

For the purpose of ascertaining the parties entitled to vote upon the question the stock transfer-books will be closed on the 28th day of June inst., and remain closed until further notice.
GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

BOARD OF FINANCE AND TAXATION, JERSEY CITY, May 11, 1871.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT all improvement certificates and bonds of Jersey City due on or before Sept. 1, 1871, will be paid on presentation, with accrued interest, at the Controller's office, Jersey City. ROBERT HUTTON, Clerk.

TOWN BONDS—$500 EACH, TWO, THREE and four years to run; approved by vote of the people, and by special act of the Legislature, for a popular improvement in this State, within forty miles of the City. Interest half yearly; seven per cent. per annum. For sale by JOHN EADIE & SON, bankers and brokers, No. 38 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF JOHN B. MANNING, NO. 5 Broad-st.—Special attention given to the funding of the bonds, stock and interest certificates of the State of Virginia under the act to provide for the funding and payment of the public debt. Bonds, coupons and stock bought and sold at best rates, or funded at a moderate charge.

FOR SALE—BONDS AND MORTGAGES ON improved real estate in this City and vicinity, in sums of $5,000, $8,000, $10,000 and $15,000 each; others, of $6,000, $24,000, $26,000, $30,000 and $60,000 each, on lots, some one year, two and three years to run. Principals only address A. B. R., Box No. 116 Times Office.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FOUR trustees of the Standard Life Insurance Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 202 Broadway, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st of June, 1871. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the WHITE SOAP-STONE COMPANY for the election of directors, &c., will be held at No. 72 Pine-st. on MONDAY, the 26th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. W. S. WILSON, Jr., Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

THE NEW-YORK (VIADUCT) Railway Company.

DIRECTORS.

ALEX. T. STEWART,	A. OAKEY HALL,
WM. M. TWEED,	JOHN JACOB ASTOR,
AUGUST BELMONT,	PETER B. SWEENY,
CHAS. A. LAMONT,	LEVI P. MORTON,
JAS. F. D. LANIER,	HUGH SMITH,
FRANKLIN OSGOOD,	WM. T. BLODGETT,
WM. B. DUNCAN,	RICHARD O'GORMAN,
JOHN J. BRADLEY,	JOSE F. NAVARRO,
CHAS. L. TIFFANY,	HENRY SMITH,
WM. R. TRAVERS,	EDWARD B. WESLEY,
JOSEPH SELIGMAN,	MANTON MARBLE,
RICH. B. CONNOLLY,	JOHN T. JOHNSTON,
HENRY HILTON.	

HENRY HILTON, President.
HUGH SMITH, Vice-President.
W. BUTLER DUNCAN, Treasurer.
EDWARD P. BARKER, Secretary.

By authority of the Board of Directors of THE NEW-YORK RAILWAY COMPANY, and in conformity with the terms of the act of incorporation in that respect, the undersigned, Commissioners on Stock Subscriptions, give public notice for and on behalf of the directors of such Company, that books of subscription for the capital stock thereof will be opened on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of June, inst., at the following places in this City, viz.:

At the banking-house of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., No. 11 Nassau-st.

At the banking-house of the BANK OF THE METROPOLIS, No. 31 Union-square.

The Company is authorized to construct two viaduct railways or branches through the City of New-York, on the east and west sides thereof, from a common starting-point at or near Chambers-st., between Broadway and Chatham-st.; also across the Harlem River and through Westchester County; with power to build additional lines of railway or branches, from time to time, in any part of the City or Westchester County. The property acquired by the Company is exempted from taxes and assessments during the period allowed for the final completion of the railway in the City. The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of New-York are authorized and directed, with the approval of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, to subscribe for five millions of dollars of the stock of the Company, whenever one million of dollars thereof has been subscribed for by private parties. This conditional amount of stock has been wholly subscribed for and taken by the directors of the Company. On the completion of either of the lines of railway to the line of Westchester County, the Supervisors of that county are authorized to issue the bonds of the county to such amount as the Supervisors shall deem expedient, to aid in the construction and extension of the railway in and through that county. For the proper equalization of the interest of shareholders who may subscribe and pay in moneys at different times, the directors are authorized to issue scrip for interest on such payments, payable out of the earnings.

The terms of subscription will be as follows:

TEN per cent of the amount of stock subscribed for to be paid in cash at the time of subscription. The residue to be paid as called for by the Board of Directors on a notice of thirty days, but no call at any one time to exceed ten per cent.

Scrip for interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum will be issued by the Company, payable out of the first earnings of the railway on all installments paid on stock subscribed for within thirty days after the subscription-books shall be opened.

The Company reserves the right to close the subscription-books at any time after the 29th day of July, 1871.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ALEXANDER T. STEWART,
JOHN JACOB ASTOR,
LEVI P. MORTON,
Commissioners on behalf of the Company.
NEW-YORK, June 16, 1871.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

IOWA COUNTY AND CITY BONDS of the old issues bought at best rates.
HOWARD DARLINGTON, No. 147 South 4th-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

ILLINOIS INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
TEN PER CENT. REGISTERED TOWN AND COUNTY BONDS, PAYABLE BY THE STATE TREASURER. TEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE LOANS, WITH WIDE MARGINS.
JACOB R. SHIPHERD & CO., BANKERS, NO. 24 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.
OUR "HAND-BOOK OF ILLINOIS SECURITIES" SENT FREE.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF the EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK, of the City of New-York, at the close of business, June 10, 1871:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$446,073 06
United States bonds to secure circulation	278,000 00
United States bonds on hand	17,000 00
Due from other national banks	12,487 91
Banking-house	80,000 00
Current expenses	9,984 13
Taxes paid	2,736 13
Premiums	22,450 00
Cash items, including stamps	7,600 88
Exchanges for Clearing-house	36,927 04
Bills of other national banks	12,217 00
Fractional currency, including nickels	10,029 00
Specie, viz.: coin	313 91
Legal-tender notes	204,990 00
Total	$1,194,821 06

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$250,000 00
Surplus fund	40,000 00
Discount	3,510 25
Interest	2,192 14
Profit and loss	7,942 81
National bank circulation outstanding	250,000 00
Dividends unpaid	460 00
Individual deposits	620,746 96
Certified checks	19,969 10
Total	$1,194,821 06

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.: I, CHARLES HUDSON, Cashier of the Eighth National Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
CHARLES HUDSON, Cashier.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 17th day of June, 1871. WM. BROUWER, Notary Public, City of New-York.
Correct. Attest: WILLIAM WADE, MALTBY G. LANE, UNION ADAMS, Directors.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INS. CO., NO. 192 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 30, 1871.

AT THE REGULAR ANNUAL ELECTION for Directors, held at the office of the Company on Monday, May 29, 1871, the following were elected the Board of Directors for the ensuing year:

Josiah Lane,	J. Auchincloss,	John Bryan,
W. Whitewright,	Oliver S. Carter,	E. H. R. Lyman,
R. M. Blatchford,	Wm. Barton,	R. W. Bleecker,
Caleb Swan,	O. H. Shepard,	Jos. A. Sprague,
Thomas W. Gale,	J. E. Johnston,	H. C. Van Vorst,
W. Blackstone,	Sidney Brooks,	E. A. Whittemore,
Acton Civill,	Henry Parish,	John B. Snook.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, R. W. BLEECKER was unanimously re-elected President, and WYLLIS BLACKSTONE Vice-President.
F. H. CARTER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 120 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 1, 1871.

THE TRANSFER-BOOKS FOR THE transfer of Registered Bonds will be closed on WEDNESDAY, June 14, and reopened on SATURDAY, July 1.

Payment of interest on Registered Bonds will be made by mailing from this office on the 1st day of July, to the address of each bondholder of record at the closing of the books, a check to his or her order for dividend due, free of tax, and payable in gold coin.

Coupons due July 1 will paid on presentation on and after that date at the office of JAY COOKE & CO., New-York. A. H. BARNEY, Treasurer.

OFFICE EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 170 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 5, 1871.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION for Directors of this Company will be held at their office, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of June. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

$500,000 WANTED—FIRST AND Second Mortgages on New-York and Brooklyn property; also, good commercial paper. B. F. COOK, No. 176 Broadway, Rooms Nos. 14 and 15 Howard Building.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

FINANCIAL.

TURNER BROTHERS, BANKERS,

M. C. Turner, T. C. Turner, J. Turner, R. Turner.	A. Turner, G. M. Turner, J. S. Decker.

No. 14 Nassau-st., N. Y., (Corner Pine-st., opposite United States Treasury.)

The Accounts of Banks, Bankers, Merchants, and others, are solicited.
Interest allowed on Deposits.
Certificates of Deposit issued, available at all business centres.
Collections made on all points. Governments, Stocks, Bonds Gold, &c., Bought and Sold on Commission. Liberal Advances made on Approved Securities.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD

CONSOLIDATED SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

The small amount remaining unsold are offered at NINETY-TWO AND ONE HALF and accrued interest. JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 59 Wall-st.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK. Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, and Draw Bills on MUNROE & CO., No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris, Payable in GOLD or equivalent.

ILLINOIS 10 PER CENT. REGISTERED, and other safe and reliable bonds for sale by FITCH & ELLIS, No. 11 Pine-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Deposits made now will draw interest from July 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

National Savings Bank.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY, (Chartered by the Government of the United States,) NO. 185 BLEECKER-ST., NEW-YORK.
A SPECIALTY made of allowing interest from date of each deposit on sums of $50 and upward.
All deposits payable ON DEMAND, with interest due.
Call or send for circular.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.
JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 6TH-AV. AND 23D-ST., BOOTH'S BUILDING.
NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.
The Trustees have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent. per annum on all sums remaining in bank July 1, that were deposited on or before Jan. 20 and April 20, payable on and after July 17.
Money deposited now will draw interest from July 1.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
WM. M. GILES, President.
ISAAC S. BARRETT, Secretary.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK, Corner 8th-av. and West 34th-st.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums from $5 to $5,000, will be paid on and after July 17, 1871.
MONEY DEPOSITED on or before the 20th of July will draw INTEREST from July 1.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; also on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock.
JOHN HOOPER, President.
JAMES O. BENNETT, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York.
CHANGE OF HOURS.
From on and after July 1, 1871, this Bank will be open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., as formerly. Also, on MONDAYS and FRIDAYS, from 5 to 7 P. M., instead of MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, as heretofore.
By order BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock. MONEY DEPOSITED NOW WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1. Six Per Cent. Interest paid on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of Laight.
SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS.....$5,818,367 65

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 2, 1871.

A DIVIDEND HAS BEEN DECLARED on the Capital Stock of this Company, Five (5) per Cent. on the Common Stock, and Five (5) per Cent. on the Preferred Stock, both free of Government tax, payable on and after the 30th day of June inst. to the stockholders, as shown by the books of the Company on the 14th day of June inst.

The transfer-books of the Preferred and Common Stocks will be closed on Wednesday, June 14, 1871, at the close of business and reopened on Saturday, July 1, 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M.
A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, TREASURY DEPARTMENT, COLUMBIA, S. C., June 1, 1871.

THE INTEREST MATURING JULY 1, 1871, upon the Bonds of the State of South Carolina will be paid in gold on and after July 1, at the banking-house of H. H. Kimpton, Financial Agent of the State, No. 9 Nassau-st., New-York, and at the South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, in Columbia. The interest maturing upon Registered Stock, at that time, will be paid at the Treasury office only.
NILES G. PARKER, State Treasurer.

MILWAUKEE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.—A final dividend of $1 per share, arising from assets of the Company, not included in the consolidation with the Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad Company, will be paid on the 19th of June, at the banking-office of Frederick Schuchardt & Sons, No. 40 Exchange-place, to the stockholders of the Milwaukee and Chicago Railroad Company, registered as such on the books of the Company on the 5th day of June, 1863, (the date of consolidation of the two Companies,) or their legal representatives.
FRED'K SCHUCHARDT, Trustee.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 8, 1871.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. out of the net earnings of the Company for the last six months has been declared, payable to the stockholders, free of Government tax, on the 1st day of August, 1871, at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 28th day of June inst., and remain closed until further order.
JAMES H. BANKER, Treasurer.

OFFICE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD CO., NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, June 15, 1871.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds of the CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD CO., the WESTERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO., and the CALIFORNIA AND OREGON RAILROAD CO., due July 1, 1871, will be paid in full, free of Government tax, on and after that date, at the banking-house of Messrs. Fisk & Hatch, No. 5 Nassau-st. Schedules or coupons will be received for examination after today, for which checks will be ready July 1.
C. P. HUNTINGTON, Vice-President.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, June 6, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a dividend of Four per Cent. on the preferred and common stock, free of Government tax, payable on the 1st day of July next, at this office.

The transfer-books will be closed at 2 P. M. June 20, 1871, and opened at 10 A. M. on 3d day of July, 1871.
C. VANDERBILT, Jr., Treasurer.

THE COUPONS OF THE NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND RAILROAD First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Gold Bonds, due July 1, 1871, will be paid on and after that date, free of Government tax, on presentation at the banking-house of GEO. OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York. Schedules of same will be received from this date. The transfer-books of the registered bonds will close on the 25th inst. and reopen July 1.
D. C. LITTLEJOHN, President.
NORWICH, N. Y., June 16, 1871.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, TREASURY DEPARTMENT, COLUMBIA, S. C., June 1, 1871.

THE BONDS OF THE STATE amounting to $200,000, maturing July 1, 1871, will be paid on and after maturity upon presentation at the banking-house of H. H. KIMPTON, Financial Agent, No. 9 Nassau-st., New-York, and at the Treasury Office in Columbia.
NILES G. PARKER, State Treasurer.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, June 10, 1871.

INTEREST ON MORRIS AND ESSEX stock will be payable at this office on and after 1st July proximo.
Transfer-books closed until morning of that day.
A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, June 17, 1871.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT., out of the earnings of the past six months, free of all tax, has this day been declared by this bank, payable on the 1st day of July next.
The transfer-books will remain closed until the 1st proximo. E. H. PERKINS, Jr., Cashier.

OFFICE JERSEY CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 2 GRAND, CORNER GREENE-ST., JERSEY CITY, N. J., June 12, 1871.

TWENTY-EIGHTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Eight (8) per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand. A. B. DEAN, Secretary.

THE COUPONS OF THE BONDS OF the State of Florida, issued in aid of the Jacksonville, Pensacola and Mobile Railroad Company, due July 1, will be paid on and after that date at the office of S. W. HOPKINS & CO., No. 71 Broadway. Holders of more than twenty coupons will leave schedules for examination one day before payment.

THE COUPONS OF THE WEST Wisconsin Railway Company, due July 1, will be paid on and after that date at the office of WHITE, MORRIS & CO., No. 18 Wall-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A MAGNIFICENT BLACK GELDING FOR SALE—From country; very showy and handsome; highly-trained; broken by present owner; 7 years, 15½ hands; kind in harness and saddle; attracts great attention; no vices; warranted. At Winfield's stables, 30th-st., west of 6th-av.

CARRIAGES—ALL STYLES, SUITABLE for country hotels, depot, &c., at low prices; great variety new and second-hand seasonable carriages; large assortment harness. MANUFACTURERS' UNION REPOSITORY, No. 638 Broadway.

BASKET PONY PHAETON, FRENCH platform spring, very light, at a bargain; every other style ladies' popular pony phaetons at lowest possible prices. MANUFACTURERS' UNION REPOSITORY, No. 638 Broadway.

LADIES' POPULAR PONY PHAETONS.—Ten different styles; several second-hand and slightly-soiled carriages cheap; harness of all styles and prices, at MANUFACTURERS' UNION REPOSITORY, No. 638 Broadway.

AN ELEGANT TOP WAGON, HORSE and harness, cheap; horse is broken to saddle; single and double harness; has been used by a lady for several years; wagon City-make, and nearly new. Apply at No. 126 6th-av., livery stable, before 12 A. M.

DEPOT WAGONS, EXTENSION-TOP and half-top phaetons, jump-seat buggies and light road wagons, all styles, at very lowest popular prices. MANUFACTURERS' UNION, No. 638 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A SMALL, light truck, with pole; must be a clear bargain. H. VAN GELDER & BRO., No. 34 Greene-st.

LADIES' SIDE-SADDLE.—A FIRST quality Ladies' Side-saddle, but little used, for sale, price $45, at No. 2 West 38th-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NO. 38 WEST 12TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Handsomely furnished second-story suite of rooms with parlor to a party of gentlemen, or family; best reference given and required; house and table first class.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET A floor, consisting of four cool, pleasant rooms, together or divided, with or without board; references exchanged. No. 21 West 20th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

NO. 44 WEST 33D-ST.—FINE LARGE and airy rooms to let, with board; fine, healthy location for gentlemen staying in town; terms moderate.

PLEASANT ROOMS ON PARLOR FLOOR, with or without board; a large room also, with board for two persons at $14. No. 241 West 14th-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

THIS FAVORITE SUMMER RESORT, commanding a view of the valley of the Hudson unsurpassed by any in the world, and so justly celebrated for its delightful temperature, will be open from June 10 to Oct. 1.

Stages connect at Catskill with the trains of the Hudson River Railroad, and the day boats from Albany and New-York. Also, with the steam-boats *Thomas Powell* and *Sunnyside*, leaving Pier No. 43, foot of Canal-st., New-York, for Catskill daily, at 5 P. M., Saturday at 2 P. M.
CHAS. L. BEACH, Proprietor.

ONLY ONE HOUR FROM NEW-YORK.
IN THE BEAUTIFUL VALLEY OF NORTHERN NEW-JERSEY.
The Harrington House, recently built, and now furnishing by A. T. Stewart & Co. and De Graaf & Taylor, ready for guests July 1. Large rooms, fine views, generous table, spring water, gas, baths, and every comfort and convenience. Hotel on a hill-top, two minutes from Demarest Station, between Englewood and Norwood, in full sight of the western slope of the Palisades; stabling for horses; beautiful drives; location pre-eminently healthy; terms moderate; access by Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, Chambers-st. New-York office, Room No. 3, No. 27 Park-place.
ANTHONY & KENNEDY, Proprietors.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL IS NOW OPEN.
Land at Cozzens' Dock. For terms address SYLVANUS T. COZZENS, West Point, N. Y.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, N. J., Is now open for the reception of guests.
J. H. VAN OSTEN, Proprietor.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL, CATSKILL.—Open June 15. House new, 200 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some 17 acres on the Hudson River. Mountain air and scenery unsurpassed in the world. House enlarged the past Winter; grounds extended and improved. First-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests. Accessible by boats and cars. Address JOHN BREASTED, Catskill.

ARE YOU GOING TO SHARON Springs, N. Y.?—If so, stop at the Howland House, which has been enlarged and refurnished this season. Terms, $14 per week or $2 50 per day. Accommodations for fifty guests.
H. E. HOWLAND.

NEPTUNE HOUSE, NEW-ROCHELLE, now open.—Mr. FISH can be seen from 9 to 11 A. M. MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at S. Lightstone's Office, No. 669 6th-av. Time, forty minutes per New-Haven Railroad. Trains running most every hour.

CLAVERACK COLLEGE AND HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE will be open for Summer boarders July 3. Good accommodations for families with children. Large shady grounds. Address Rev. ALONZO FLACK, Claverack College, New-York.

HOME COMFORTS AT RIPLEY COLLEGE, Poultney, Vt. Rev. J. NEWMAN, D. D., Proprietor; from May to October at low rates; building neatly furnished, and in the centre of large, well-shaded grounds; special terms to families.

COUNTRY BOARD.

A PRIVATE FAMILY IN ORANGE OFfer elegantly furnished rooms, with board; high ground, abundant shade and fruit trees. Apply at Everett Library, No. 586 6th-av.

ASTORIA HOUSE, ASTORIA, LONG ISLAND.—New, handsome furniture; best French and American table; large, shady grounds; thirty minutes by boat; board $10 to $15.

AMENIA SEMINARY—OPEN FOR SUMMER board July 1. Direct run by Harlem cars. Send for circular. S. T. FROST, A. M., Proprietor.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—BOARD FOR A SMALL FAMILY in a quiet rural neighborhood in Westchester County, or on Long Island, within an hour and a half of New-York; a private house preferred; for pleasant accommodations a liberal price will be paid. Address C. T. W., Box 4,313, New-York Post-office.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st., as follows:
8:00 A. M., Chicago express, with drawing-room car.
10:30 A. M., Special Chicago express, fast train, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western express, with drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express. On Saturdays an additional train leaves at 3:45 P. M., drawing-room cars attached.
6:00 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars for Watertown, Syracuse, Oswego and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Second Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, also for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for St. Louis via Toledo, and Louisville via Indianapolis. This train will leave on Sundays at 6 P. M.
11:00 P. M., Utica Express, with through sleeping-cars.
2:00 P. M., Hudson Special train.
7:00 A. M. and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:45 A. M., 12:30, 4:15, and 6:15 P. M., Peekskill trains.
3:30 and 7:30 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:30, 7:10, 9:05, and 10:00 A. M., 1:30, 3:00, 4:25, 5:10, 8:10, and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
Sunday Way Trains.—8:30 A. M., and 4:00 P. M., Yonkers Special; 9:00 A. M., Poughkeepsie Special, makes no stop south of Yonkers.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.
NEW-YORK, May 15, 1871.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.

The only double track Railroad on Long Island.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing MONDAY, May 15, 1871, from Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries.
8:00 A. M. Mail for Patchogue, connection at Babylon for Fire Island, and at Patchogue by stage for Belleport and Fire Place.
9:00 A. M. Rockaway Excursion.*
10:00 A. M. Accommodation for Babylon.
3:30 P. M. Express for Patchogue, connecting at Babylon for Fire Island, and from Patchogue by stage for Belleport and Fire Place.
4:30 P. M. Patchogue Accommodation.
5:30 P. M. Babylon Accommodation.
6:30 P. M. Merrick Accommodation.
The 8:00 and 10:00 A. M., and 3:30, 4:30 and 6:30 P. M. trains connect at Valley Stream for Hempstead and Rockaway.
C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.
For further particulars see time table.
*This train will commence running July 1, 1871.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after WEDNESDAY, May 24, 1871, trains will leave James-slip as follows:
8:00 A. M.—Greenport and Sag Harbor.
8:00 A. M.—Northport and Glen Cove.
10:30 A. M.—Hicksville Way Train.
3:30 P. M.—Greenport and Sag Harbor Express.
4:30 P. M.—Northport and Glen Cove Express.
4:30 P. M.—Riverhead Express.
6:00 P. M.—Northport Way Train.
All trains connect at Mineola with Hempstead.
Sunday Excursion Trains for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Hicksville, Huntington and Northport, leave Hunter's Point at 9 A. M. and 6 P. M.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, so 29,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

PREMIUM AMERICAN WATCHES, pronounced the best and cheapest watch made in this country, sold in silver and gold cases, at FRANKFIELD & CO.'S, Jewelers, No. 209 6th-av., corner 14th-st., and No. 332 8th-av., corner 28th-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

SUMMER SEASON.
MONDAY AND TUESDAY, LAST NIGHTS of ROSEDALE, WHICH MUST BE WITHDRAWN, NOTWITHSTANDING ITS UNPARALLELED SUCCESS.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, THE ADMIRABLE PLAY, THE LONG STRIKE, produced with NEW SCENERY, NEW APPOINTMENTS, and a NEW AND POWERFUL CAST, including MANY of the ORIGINAL representatives of character offered upon the first production here.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Lessee and Manager.....J. E. HAYES
Acting Manager.....J. H. SELWYN
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK of the engagement of the great emotional actress, LUCILLE WESTERN, who will appear on MONDAY EVENING, June 19, and every evening during the week, in her powerful impersonation of the CHILD-STEALER.
LAST LUCILLE WESTERN MATINEES: WEDNESDAY, June 21, and SATURDAY, June 24.
MONDAY, June 26, engagement of ROSE AND HARRY WATKINS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Decided success of the romantic musical drama, entitled PAUL CLIFFORD, or, HURRAH FOR THE ROAD. JOHN COLLINS as PAUL CLIFFORD. Miss EMMA HOWSON as LUCY BRANDON. Produced with new scenery, costumes, appointments, and a full operatic chorus.

SAN FRANCISCO HALL.

NO. 585 BROADWAY.
Commencing MONDAY, June 19, an unrivaled work of art: Exact representation of the CITY OF PARIS, (Not a Panorama, but Mechanism in Zinc,) built on a platform covering 400 SQUARE FEET, showing PARIS AS IT WAS! with its COLUMN VENDOME, Palaces, Cathedrals, Arches, the River Seine, Public Buildings, and even Private Residences, topographically correct! Descriptive Lectures from 9 A. M. until 11 P. M. Admission, 50 cents.

BROOKLYN RINK.

Clermont-av., near Myrtle-av.
Summer concerts every night, Sundays excepted, at 8. Grand orchestra of forty performers.
CARL BERGMANN, Conductor.
Admission, 25 cents.

MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK BOARD OF FIRE UNDERWRITERS, NEW-YORK, June 8, 1871.

A MEETING OF THE CONTRIBUTORS to the Fire Patrol Fund will be held at the rooms of the Board, Nos. 156 and 158 Broadway, on MONDAY, the 19th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., to decide upon the question of sustaining the Fire Patrol, and of fixing the maximum amount of expenses which shall be incurred therefor during the two years next to ensue.
WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!

HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH DURING THIS MONTH, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at 481 Broadway.

HAINES BROTHERS CELEBRATED PIANOS.
FIRST-CLASS IN EVERY RESPECT—FULLY WARRANTED.
Satisfaction guaranteed or no sale.
At prices which cannot fail to suit those in search of a piano.
WAREROOMS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, No. 27 Union-square.

THE FIRM OF RAVEN & BACON was dissolved April 15. The manufacture and sale of pianos is continued at the old established factory and ware-room, Nos. 149 and 151 Baxter-st., by RAVEN & CO.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, BEST makers, to rent or sell cheap for cash or on installments. Come and see them at M. M. MERRELL'S Wareroom, No. 8 Union-square, (No. 165 4th-av.)

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR NAVAL MATERIAL.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 17, 1871.

Sealed proposals to furnish material for the Navy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872, will be received at this Bureau until 10 o'clock A. M. of the 14th July next, at which time the proposals will be opened.

The proposals must be addressed to the "Chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, Navy Department, Washington," and must be indorsed "Proposals for Materials for the Navy," that they may be distinguished from ordinary business letters.

To prevent confusion, and facilitate the opening of the bids, parties bidding for supplies at several yards will inclose their bids in separate envelopes, each indorsed with the name of the yard for which the bid is made.

Printed schedules for such classes as parties deal in and intend to bid for, together with instructions to bidders, giving the forms of proposal, of guarantee, and of certificate of guarantors, with printed forms of offer, will be furnished to such persons as desire to bid, on application to the Commandants of the respective Navy-yards, and those of all the yards on application to the Bureau.

The Commandant of each Navy-yard, and the Purchasing Pay-master for each Station, will have a copy of the schedules of the other yards, for examination only, in order that persons who intend to bid may judge whether it is desirable to make application for any of the classes of those yards.

The proposals must be for the whole of a class, and all applications for information, or for the examination of samples, must be made to the Commandants of the respective yards.

The proposal must be accompanied by a certificate from the Collector of Internal Revenue for the district in which the bidder resides, that he has a license to deal in the articles for which he proposes; *and, by direction of the Department, bids or offers will be received only from parties who are bona fide dealers in, or manufacturers of, the articles they offer to furnish.* The guarantors must be certified by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which they reside.

The contract will be awarded to the person who makes the lowest bid and gives the guarantee required by law, the Navy Department, however, reserving the right to reject the lowest bid, or any which it may deem exorbitant.

Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility must be certified to the satisfaction of the Navy Department.

As additional security twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contracts shall have been completed, and eighty per centum of the amount of each bill, approved in triplicate by the commandants of the respective yards, will be paid by the Pay-master of the station designated in the contract, or, if none is specified, by the Paymaster of the station nearest the yard where the goods are delivered, within ten days after the warrant for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The classes of this Bureau are numbered and designated as follows:

No. 1, Flax Canvas, &c.	No. 12, Leather.
No. 2, Cotton Canvas, &c.	No. 13, Soap and Tallow.
No. 3, Cotton Hammock, Bag and Cot stuff.	No. 14, Ox-hides for rope.
	No. 15, Brushes.
No. 4, Iron and Steel.	No. 16, Ship Chandlery.
No. 5, Galley Iron.	No. 17, Tar and Tar Oil.
No. 7, Chain Iron.	No. 18, Stationery.
No. 8, Hardware.	No. 19, Dry Goods.
No. 9, Cooking Utensils.	No. 20, Firewood.
No. 10, Tools.	No. 21, Sand.
No. 11, Tin and Zinc.	No. 22, Paints and Oils.

The following are the classes, by the numbers, required at the respective navy-yards:

KITTERY.
Nos. 2, 3, 5, 9, 10, 12, 16, 17, 18, 19, 22.
CHARLESTOWN.
Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 9, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 22.
BROOKLYN.
Nos. 1, 2, 3, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22.
PHILADELPHIA.
Nos. 2, 3, 5, 9, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22.
NORFOLK.
Nos. 2, 3, 8, 12, 13, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22.
WASHINGTON.
Nos. 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 22.

PROPOSALS FOR GRANITE FOR THE NEW STATE DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE OF SUPERVISING ARCHITECT, WASHINGTON, May 24, 1871.

Sealed proposals will be received until 12 o'clock M., of the 22d day of June, 1871, at the office of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department, for furnishing and delivering at the site of the proposed building all the dimension granite required for the exterior of the new State Department, for which about 180,000 cubic feet will be required. Proposals must state the price per cubic foot for stones whose dimensions do not exceed twenty cubic feet, and the rate of increase in price for stones exceeding twenty cubic feet. The exact average size of the stones cannot at present be given, but will approximate 40 cubic feet. Stones to be quarried and delivered according to a schedule of net sizes that will be furnished the contractor. One inch will be allowed for quarry dimensions on each worked face of the stone.

Each bid must be accompanied by a sample block, 12 inches cube, of the granite it is proposed to furnish, which must be sound, durable, of uniform color and good grain; free from discoloring or other foreign substances, and capable of withstanding the action of the elements, and that has been fully tested by use in buildings, and is from quarries capable of furnishing the quality and quantity desired within one year, and from which stone has been, or is now being used for first-class buildings.

Bidders will state how soon they can commence the delivery of stone, and the amount per week they can deliver. They will also state the average and maximum sizes of stones that can be obtained from their quarry.

No bids will be received except from the owners or lessees of the quarries from which the stone is proposed to be furnished.

All proposals must be made on the printed forms to be obtained of the Supervising Architect, and be accompanied by a penal bond in the sum of fifty thousand dollars ($50,000) that the bidder will execute and perform the contract if awarded to him, and give bond therefor in the penal sum of one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000,) and a valid and binding lease of the quarry to the Government, as security for the faithful performance of the contract; the lease to take effect upon the failure of the contractor to comply with the terms of the contract; said lease to authorize the Government to take full possession of the quarry and work it at the expense of the contractor in case of such default.

The right to reject any or all bids received is reserved.

Proposals must be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposals for Granite for New State Department," and addressed to A. B. MULLETT, Supervising Architect, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

Sole Lessee and Manager.....Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY.
MONDAY, JUNE 19, LAST NIGHT OF NO NAME.
TUESDAY EVENING, June 20, will be produced for the first time a comedy, in three acts of UNIQUE LOCAL INTEREST, prepared expressly for this theatre entitled DELMONICO'S; OR, LARKS UP THE HUDSON. Characters by Miss Fanny Davenport, Clara Morris, Mrs. Gilbert, Linda Deitz, Nellie Mortimer, Louise Volmer, Mr. D. H. Harkins, W. Davidge, James Lewis, George Parkes, and George F. Devere. NEW SCENERY, RICH COSTUMES, &c.
MATINEE of DELMONICO'S SATURDAY at 1½ o'clock.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

LAST WEEK but ONE of the SUMMER SEASON and of Mr. LAWRENCE BARRETT as JAMES HARRBELL, the poet-hero of Mr. W. G. Wills' beautiful HEART STORY in four acts, entitled THE MAN O' AIRLIE, which was performed at the Princess' Theatre, London, for more than ONE HUNDRED NIGHTS—and constituted the dramatic event of that city in 1867.
SATURDAY MATINEE at 1½.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

GREAT SUCCESS.

THIRD WEEK OF THREE BLIND MICE. FOX AND DENIER PANTOMIME TROUPE. TONY DENIER'S	EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2. EVERY EVENING AT 8.

CELEBRATED WOODEN-HEADED ACROBATS.

GRAND CONTEST AT BILLIARDS FOR THE CHAMPION DIAMOND CUE AND $1,000, Between CYRILLE DION, of New-York, and MELVIN FOSTER, of Norwich, CAROMS, 1,500 POINTS, ON A FOUR-POCKET TABLE.
HIPPOTHEATRON, MONDAY EVENING, June 19. Play to begin at 8 o'clock.
ADMISSION, $1; RESERVED SEATS, $1 50.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

GRAND SUMMER NIGHT CONCERTS. THEODORE THOMAS And his unrivaled Orchestra, THIS and EVERY EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Admission, 50c.; Private Boxes, $1; Packages of Twelve Tickets, $4.
ON THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 22, THEODORE THOMAS' Annual Benefit Concert.

EXCURSIONS.

NEW-YORK YACHT RACE EXCURSION, JUNE 22—Fare $1.—The splendid sea-going side-wheel steam-boat EASTERN QUEEN, of 1,000 tons, will accompany the yacht race of the 22d, leaving Pier No. 21 North River, foot of Fulton-st., at 9:45; Pier No. 5 North River, at 10; foot of Morris-st., Jersey City, at 10:15 A. M., touching at Stapleton, Staten Island, at Coast-wrecking Company's Wharf, about 10:30. For safety, comfort and state-room accommodation this boat is very desirable. Refreshments on board. Tickets for sale at Pier No. 21 North River.

FOR EXCURSION AND PIC-NIC PARTIES.—The large first-class steam-boats SLEEPY HOLLOW and NEW CHAMPION, and barges WALTER SANDS, WM. MYERS, WM. J. HASKETT and MERCHANT. Also, Dudley's Grove, Myers' Grove, Spring Hill Grove, Aldernoy Park, Raritan Beach Grove and Iona Island. Apply to J. & E. MYERS, corner Morton and West sts., upstairs.

STEAMBOATS.

HARLEM, ASTORIA AND NEW-YORK TIME TABLE.
On and after May 1, steamers SYLVAN GLEN, SYLVAN STREAM and SYLVAN GROVE.
Harlem to Peck-slip—6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M.; 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 P. M. Peck-slip to Harlem—7, 8, 9, 10, 12 M.; 1, 3, 4, 5, 6:15 and 7 P. M. Landing at 11th-st., Astoria, and 120th-st., each way.
Express boats leave Harlem for Peck-slip—6:30, 9:30, 10:30, 12:30 M.; 3:30 and 4:30 P. M. Express boats leave Peck-slip for Harlem at 7:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M.; 1:30, 2:30 and 5:30 P. M. Landing at 120th-st., each way.
Boats run hourly on Sundays from Harlem from 8 A. M. to 7 P. M., and Peck-slip from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Fare on Sundays, 15 cents.
Freight taken from 7 A. M. to 5 P. M.
J. F. TALMAN, Superintendent.
N. B.—This is the only line connecting with boats for High Bridge.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—The largest and most magnificent river steamers in the world. THE ST. JOHN, DREW and DEAN RICHMOND. One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River, every afternoon, (Sundays excepted) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West, North and East. Returning, leave the steam-boat landing at Albany at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North and East.
Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT FOR BERRIES.
Steamer RIVER QUEEN will make DAILY TRIPS during the berry season, leaving Marlborough at 8 o'clock P. M., landing at Barclay-st., New-York.
Returning leaves from Pier No. 43 North River, Spring-st., at 12 o'clock M.; SATURDAYS, 2:30 P. M., landing at Haverstraw, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburg, Fishkill and New-Hamburg for passengers.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.
The steam-boat ANTEPOLE leaves EVERY MORNING, (without exception,) Harrison-st., 8 o'clock, landing at 24th-st., at 8:15, Yonkers, Dobbs Ferry, (Tarrytown and Nyack by ferry,) Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanck's.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.
STEAMBOAT FLORENCE
Will run regular from Franklin-st., Pier, 23, North River, at 9 A. M.; Fulton-st., Brooklyn, at 9:30 A. M.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Franklin-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Friday, 16th.....3:00 P. M.	Saturday, 17th.....7:00 A. M.
Saturday, 17th.....3:00 P. M.	Saturday, 17th.....3:30 P. M.
Sunday, 18th.....7:00 P. M.	Sunday, 18th.....3:30 P. M.
Sunday, 18th.....7:00 A. M.	Monday, 19th.....7:00 A. M.
Monday, 19th.....3:30 P. M.	Tuesday, 20th.....7:00 A. M.
Wednesday, 21st...3:00 A. M.	Wednesday, 21...10:30 A. M.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN, landing at Whitestone, Sand's Point, Mott's Dock and Glenwood, on and after June 18; steamer ARROWSMITH leaves Pier No. 24 E. R., (Peck-slip,) daily at 9 A. M., stopping at 37th-st. each way, returning to the City about 5 P. M. Steamer SEAWANHAKA leaves daily (Sunday excepted) for the above landings at 4 P. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—Railroad time, no dust, half railroad fare. The beautiful steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., every afternoon at 2:45 and 37th-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning leaves Norwalk 7:45 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 35c.; excursion tickets, $1 25.

THE MARY POWELL FROM VESTRY-ST., at 3:30 P. M. daily, making usual landings. Returning leave Rondout, 5:30 A. M.; Poughkeepsie, 6:30; Milton, 6:45; Newburg, 7:30; Cornwall, 7:45; West Point, 8:05; Cozzens, 8:15; arriving in New-York at 10:45.

FOR ALBANY AND TROY, BUFFALO AND THE WEST, SARATOGA AND THE NORTH.—The old, long-established, popular evening line of steamers leave daily at 6 o'clock from Pier No. 39 North River, Vestry-st., below Jersey Ferry. Fare $1 50 less than by railroad.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON BOAT FOR Catskill, Hudson and Coxsackie, landing at Newburg, New-Hamburg, Marlboro and Malden.—Steam-boat SUNNYSIDE leaves Pier No. 43 North River, foot of Spring-st., at 2 o'clock P. M.

CONEY ISLAND.—NORTH RIVER ROUTE.—The steamer NORWALK will commence her regular trips for the season on SATURDAY, June 10; leaving West 10th-st. at 9:25, 12:25, 3:25; Warren-st., 9:40, 12:40, 3:40; Pier 4 North River, 10, 1 and 4 o'clock.

ALBANY DAY LINE.—C. VIBBARD AND DANIEL DREW from Vestry-st., at 8:30 and 34th-st., at 8:45 A. M., landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown, and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Catskill and Hudson.

FOR RONDOUT, LANDING AT COZZENS, Newburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Esopus, the steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave daily at 4 P. M., Pier No. 34 North River, foot of Harrison-st.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The new and beautiful steam-boat AMERICUS leaves the foot of Market-st., every afternoon at 2:30 and 37th-st., at 2:45 o'clock. Returning leaves Stamford at 7 o'clock and Greenwich at 7:35 A. M.

FOR CATSKILL DAILY.—STEAMERS THOMAS POWELL and SUNNYSIDE leave Pier No. 43 North River, foot of Spring-st. at 5 P. M. SATURDAYS at 2 and 3:30 P. M.

TO BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 12 midnight, Sundays excepted.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND Marbleizing Works, 134 and 136 E. 18th-st., offers 500 marble and marbleized mantels, all complete. Monuments, table-tops, &c., at prices that defy competition.

500 VERY FINE SLATE MANTELS at reduced prices for the next thirty days.
T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 666 6th-av., between 38th and 39th sts.

S. KLABER & CO.'S MARBLE-WORKS, No. 223 W 38th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Marble and marbleized mantels, monuments, head-stones, new original designs; cheapest in City.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JANE HYSLOP, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 72 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of January, 1871. JAMES LEE, Executor.
ja3-law6mM*

THE NEW CAPITOL.

Preparations for the Laying of the Corner-Stone.

A Chapter from History—Sketch of the Old Capitol—Origin of the New Movement and its Progress.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, N. Y., Thursday, June 15, 1871.

The near approach of the time when the corner-stone of the new Capitol is to be laid invests with some interest the proceedings that marked the construction of its predecessor, the present well-known building. Up to 1804 the people were satisfied that the old structure, on the corner of Broadway and Hudson streets, in the City of Albany, was sufficiently capacious to do all of the business necessary to run the State of New-York, and they, therefore, made no movement toward superseding it by a better. In that, however, the citizens possessed themselves with the idea that the building was not large enough to properly honor the assembled wisdom of the State of New-York, and they therefore moved the Legislature to pass a law appointing Commissioners to proceed and build a State-house that should properly accommodate the demands of the State. This bill entitled "An act making provisions for improving Hudson River below the City of Albany, and for other purposes," was passed on the 6th day of April, 1804. It named JOHN TAYLER, DANIEL HALE, PHILIP S. VAN RENSSELAER, (then Mayor of Albany,) SIMEON DE WITT and NICHOLAS N. QUACKENBOSS, Commissioners to project and erect a building suitable for the public purposes of the State, and for the Courts and offices of the City of Albany. It authorized the levying of a tax upon the County of Albany of $3,000, and upon the City of Albany of a like sum. This is explained by the fact that at this time the building was intended to be built by and to belong to the Corporation of Albany. The bill further authorized the managers of lotteries, created in "An act for the encouragement of literature," to raise the sum of $12,000, in addition to the sums already provided, and when such sum was raised to pay it over to the Commissioners. Each Commissioner gave a bond in the penal sum of $30,000 to the people of the State to faithfully perform his duties under the act, and to account every six months to the Controller. They were also empowered to sell the old State-house.

Having now a certain capital on which to proceed, the Commissioners proceeded to engage their architect, one HOOKER, and to make estimates of the probable cost of the venture. The amount upon which they finally proceeded appears in an estimate, in the handwriting of SIMEON DE WITT, filed in the office of the State Engineer, to have been $120,000. Ground was broken, and for nearly two years the work went on. On the 7th day of March, 1807, the available money having been expended, the Commissioners report to the Legislature as follows:

AMOUNT REQUIRED IN CONSTRUCTION OF THE STATE-HOUSE.

To inclose building	$16,000
To complete interior	20,000
Portico	6,000
Total	$42,000

This proposed a wooden cornice and roof, and if the work was done in stone and slate, then $10,000 additional would be needed.

AMOUNT RECEIVED BY COMMISSIONERS.

From sale of City Hall	$17,300
Tax on City and County of Albany	6,000
Given by Corporation of Albany	10,000
Total	$33,300

This sum of $33,300 had already been expended, and there only remained provided for by law, the $12,000 authorized to be raised by lottery. The Commissioners report that not less than $30,000 more will be required. The report goes on to say that the work could have been done for a less sum if brick had been used instead of stone, but that the Commissioners would have considered that they had erred in their duty had they used less substantial material. That the State has as yet made no contribution, the whole burden of building so far, except the $6,000 taxed upon the County of Albany, having been borne by the city. The Commissioners close by asking further aid, and saying that the strictest economy had marked the construction of the work. This was referred to a Committee composed of Messrs. RUDD, C. PLATT, SHELDON, VAN OLINDA and HOGEBOOM, on the 27th of March, 1807. This Committee asked to be discharged from further consideration of the report. This was done, and upon motion, a joint Committee were appointed, and they recommended that the State advance $30,000 to the Commissioners, to be repaid by a lottery. This was done, and the pot was kept boiling for a while longer.

On the 24th of March, 1808, the Commissioners made the following detailed report of the sums received by them:

From tax on City of Albany	$3,000
From tax on County of Albany	3,000
From Corporation of Albany	10,000
From sale of the Court-house	17,300
From proceeds of lottery	12,000
From the State, to be reimbursed by a lottery	30,000
From extra donation by Corporation of Albany	4,000
Total	$79,300

They estimate that $25,000 more will be required, and state that if that sum is given by the State the City of Albany will level and beautify the grounds about the building. This was referred to a committee, and on the 29th of March, 1808, they reported a bill, which was passed on the 8th of April, giving the $25,000 required on condition that the corporation of Albany secure to the people of the State the use of such apartments in the new buildings as the Legislature may require for public purposes, and that they further execute a bond to the people of the State, in the penal sum of $50,000, to faithfully perform such act; and also, that the Corporation of Albany immediately proceed to level and ornament the grounds. This was evidently done, for on the fifth day of March, 1809, the final report of the Commissioners is made, and they say nothing of any neglect by the City of Albany. The report is as follows:

Expended in erecting the State-house, furnishing, &c.	$97,880 84
On hand in money and material	3,000 00

and closes by saying, that the furniture to be used will vary in quality, so that no estimate can be made upon the additional amount required to complete the work. The report is signed by JOHN TAYLOR, Chairman Board of Commissioners.

The Legislature in the Supply bill of 1809 appropriated $5,000 to complete the furnishing of the building. This failing to accomplish that result, on the 30th of March, 1809, the last act relating to the erection of the old Capitol was passed, and $5,000 was appropriated to finally end the job. Up to the date of this act the building had been known as the State-house, it now became known as the Capitol. According to these figures the entire cost of the building, furniture and all, was not less than $110,000. The Capitol building remained the property of the city until about the time the present City Hall was built, when for $30,000, and the privilege of quarrying marble from the Sing Sing Works, the city sold its interest to the State. Very little is said about the corner-stone of the Capitol building, and it is impossible to find any record of its situation or contents. In the Albany Gazette of April 28, 1806, the following appears:

"Yesterday the corner-stone of the new State-house, to be erected in this city, was laid by Hon. P. S. VAN RENSSELAER, in presence of the Chancellor, Judges of the Supreme Court, members of the Corporation, State-house Commissioners, and other respectable citizens. The site upon which this edifice is to be erected is at the head of State-street, on the west side of the public park. It is to be built of stone, is 100 by 90 feet, on an improved plan, embracing much elegance with convenience and durability."

And this is all that was said in the papers of that day of the laying of the corner-stone of the venerable building now the head-quarters of the Tammany organization. It was not considered necessary in those days to call in the Masons to perform the duty that lay directly in the province of the Mayor, as Mr. VAN RENSSELAER then was; and it is very unfortunate that Mr. HOFFMAN does not feel qualified to perform a duty which he, as the representative of the people, is justly called upon to perform.

The history of the new Capitol, since the time when it became an established fact by the action of the Legislature, may not be uninteresting. Certainly the vast sums of money already spent to bring it to a position when the first layer of superstructure may be laid interests the taxpayers of the State. The quarrels over appropriations, the jealousies of Commissioners—all these things have been frequently written; but now they are all to be buried under the corner-stone, and the work go on to an early completion. On the 27th day of January, 1865, the Senate adopted the following resolution, and thenceforward the building of a Capitol became a State burden:

Resolved, That a select committee of three be appointed by the President of the Senate, to ascertain by correspondence or otherwise, with the City of Buffalo and other municipalities of the State, on what terms the grounds and buildings necessary for a new Capitol and public offices can be obtained, and that said committee report as soon as possible.

On the Committee were appointed WM. LAIMBEER, JR., C. J. FOLGER, O. M. ALLABEN, who, on the 16th of February, 1865, sent to the different cities and towns in the State a circular, stating the nature of their appointment, and asking that reports be made from different portions of the State of the premises available for the purposes of a new Capitol, the cost and ease of procuring building materials, facilities of travel, statistics of health, size and population of town, and other matters of general interest. An answer was required as early as the 1st of March. This was sent to the Mayor of the cities in the State and to two hundred villages. It not bringing the desired responses, another circular was sent on the 11th of March, asking that the request be attended to, and that the replies be sent in by the 20th inst. Further saying that a meeting would be held by the Committee on the 22d of March to hear any parties interested. On the 30th of March the Committee reported that they had received numerous letters in reply to their circular, that the City of New-York offered a site on the Battery, City Hall Park, Tompkins-square, Mount Morris-square, Central Park or Washington Heights, and to erect, free of expense to the State, all the necessary buildings, and to furnish a plot on Fifth-avenue one hundred feet square, opposite the Central Park, and erect an executive mansion thereon. Yonkers tendered three beautiful sites for Capitol and State-houses, Saratoga Springs offered sites and such a sum of money as the State should think proper. The village of Whitestown proposed to donate any quantity of ground. The City of Albany offered the square known as the Congress Hall property. Buffalo, Oswego and Utica declined to have anything to do with the matter. The village of Athens, better known as the end of VANDERBILT'S White Elephant Railroad, made liberal propositions, and one ALONZO GREENE appeared before the Committee and made arguments in its favor. The strongest argument being that he was the only person who had attended the call of the Committee. The Committee say that if the capital is removed they consider that the City of New-York is the proper place for it, but they doubt the propriety of its removal; and conclude with a recommendation that the bill for the erection of a new Capitol in Albany be passed. The Committee publish in an appendix twenty-four communications from different portions of the State. One from Margaretville, Delaware County, breaks into verse and opens thus:

"Amid the wilds of Delaware,
From politics and war afar,
Encircled by the snow-clad hills,
And culled by trickling mountain rills,
There sleeps a little village white,
And from that pretty town I write.
What is its name? Well, if you will,
The people call it Margaretville."

This writer goes on to say that the postman, as usual, went his rounds that afternoon with a letter directed to the village President. The place had no President, and so the postmaster must break the seal. Then comes the picture of Margaretville, as the centre of hurrying crowds and the hope of future Legislatures. This fades away as the material questions of the Committee are appreciated. The poet offers everything:

"Take what you will—we'll nought refuse—
Pay when you will, and as you choose;
Or, like Van Rensselaer of old,
Possess the lands and keep your gold."

Closing with an appeal for the health of the Governor and the State officers who are to be saved by the air of Delaware, the poet subsides.

The other communications are tame and commonplace. On the 1st day of May, 1865, the Legislature passed a law providing that when the City of Albany shall donate to the State the plot of ground known as Congress Hall Block, then the Governor is authorized to appoint three Commissioners, to be known as the New Capitol Commissioners, who shall proceed to procure plans, &c., at the expense of the City of Albany, for a proper building to be used as a Capitol. The building to be located on the site of the present Capitol. Ten thousand dollars were appropriated by the State for general purposes. The city having made the donation of the property in the following February, the Governor appointed HAMILTON HARRIS, JNO. V. L. PRUYN and O. B. LATHAM Commissioners. On the 14th of April, 1866, a bill was passed that stated that, inasmuch as the City of Albany had complied with the terms of the original act, the site of the Capitol is hereby ratified and confirmed. No money was appropriated this year. On the 22d of April, 1867, the sum of $250,000 was appropriated, followed May 19, 1868, by another amount of $250,000, and an increase in the Commission of five members, namely: J. S. Thayer, A. B. Cornell, W. A. Rice, James Terwilliger and John T. Hudson.

Constant quarrels had existed since the forming of the Commission between Messrs. HARRIS and LATHAM, resulting in memorials from the latter gentleman to the Legislature, in which he charged waste of public money, &c. This, however, did not avail anything, and in 1869 the Legislature appropriated $400,000 for buying lands and proceeding in the construction of the building. There had been a constant endeavor upon the part of the people from several localities to effect a change of location after it was found that the new Capitol was a certain thing, and bills were introduced to change the site, at every session. Endeavors to block the appropriations, &c., were the common labors of the Assembly. On the special bill of 1870 to levy a tax to raise $1,300,000, this opposition became very strong. But the danger blew over, and the appropriation was made. Up to this time, therefore, the account stands:

Appropriated by chapter 230, Laws 1865, to buy lands	$70,000
Donated by the City of Albany	6,000
Appropriated by the State for plans, &c., 1865	10,000
Donated by City of Albany, (Congress Hall) 1866	63,200
Appropriated by chapter 445, laws 1867	250,000
Appropriated by chapter 830, laws 1868	250,000
Appropriated by chapters 845 and 324 laws 1869	400,000
Appropriated by chapter 492, laws 1870	1,300,000
Total	$2,301,200
Amount paid for land	410,200
Expenses of building to Jan. 1, 1871	$1,941,000

This year the Legislature appropriated $650,000 and appointed a new Commission, composed of W. A. Rice, H. Harris, W. C. Kingsley, E. A. Merritt, Delos De Wolf and C. Depew. The Superintendent claims that he can finish the work so that the Assembly of 1874 can hold their sessions in the building, only asking for money. The law of 1868 limited the expenditure to four million dollars, but since the corner-stone rests on two million dollars, it is hardly possible that the intention of that body will be carried out. The Masons over the State are making every preparation to have the ceremonies of the 24th the most august that have ever illustrated the records of the country. Every Lodge in the Commonwealth will be represented by a committee, and the uniforms will be as gorgeous as the possibilities of Masonic properties will allow. At first a feeling of opposition developed among the anti-Masons of the State, but as the show is of no political significance, and the Order claim to have officiated at the inception of Solomon's Temple, it has been judged best to let them go on and play their play.

A Georgia Denunciation of the New Departure.

From the Columbus (Ga.) Sun, June 14.

The late victory, and still later organization of a Democratic Legislature in New-Hampshire, and the gallant fight in the old Nutmeg State; the cry of the repeal of the infamous amendments by the noble LESLIE, the Democratic candidate for Governor in Kentucky; the echo of CARLISLE on the same ticket with LESLIE—"The amendments are not dead issues, and politicians can't kill them with resolutions;" the manly utterances of the brave soldier BLAIR and SCHURZ and thousands of noble orators and presses North and West, are all signs that liberty in the United States is not dead and tyranny has not yet triumphed. In the midst of the bright omens of a goodly morrow, like a clap of thunder in a clear sky, comes unheralded a furious tempest from the North-west. No political Æolus could have imprisoned a more deadly wind than the one christened the "New Departure." It is a new departure in Democratic, from all the records of the party as to Constitutional law. It is *the extreme of stultification; the essence of a want of proper spirit and self-respect*, indicated in advance of the National Convention, a craven hope and faith in our cause and country, at war with all our professions that man is capable of self-government, and that the Republican Party is not best suited to the genius and virtues of our people. *It will be found on trial weak and rickety, with no backbone even of policy.*

THE PAPAL JUBILEE.

Appropriate Services in the Catholic Churches Yesterday—The Last Day of the Triduum.

In accordance with the directions contained in the recent circular of Archbishop MCCLOSKEY, respecting the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Pontificate of PIUS IX., special religious services were performed in each of the Catholic churches yesterday, in expression of their sense of gratitude and thankfulness for the unprecedentedly long reign of the Pope. The occasion was marked by addresses of condolence on account of the limitation of his temporal power, and fervent prayers were offered up for his continued health and safety, for his deliverance from the hands of his enemies, and the speedy restoration of all his privileges. The *Triduum*, or three-days' offering, was proclaimed for the purpose of rendering the celebration more general and complete by affording the working classes an opportunity to participate. Yesterday the churches were filled with ardent worshipers. The number of communicants was unusually large because of the plenary indulgence accorded to all who appropriately celebrate the festival. The churches were handsomely decorated with flowers and other ornaments appropriate to the occasion, the choirs were unusually effective, and in the majority of instances solemn high mass was celebrated. Addresses were delivered by the most eminent Catholic ministers in the City on the subject of infallibility in its relation to modern Christianity generally, the life of PIUS IX., the lessons of his career and the singular event in connection with Papal history, his extraordinary long reign. With one or two exceptions the exercises were not marked by that great pomp and ceremony that characterized Friday's celebration, but the absence of display was explained by additional religious fervor and closer attention to Christian services. Transparencies, Chinese lanterns, and the host of other contrivances that attract the eye without exciting any religious emotions, were entirely dispensed with, and homes were happier in appreciating in a calm, pious and practical manner the spirit of the hour. The Archbishop was expected to deliver an oration at the cathedral, but was compelled to forego his intention on a call for the administration of the sacrament of confirmation at Yonkers. The services were continued through the day, and closed with vespers.

DISCOURSE BY REV. FATHER PRESTON.

The Roman Catholic Church of St. Ann's was well filled, yesterday, by an audience assembled to listen to a discourse by Rev. Father PRESTON, on the "Life and Pontificate of PIUS IX." After the mass, Dr. PRESTON delivered the sermon substantially as follows:

The Catholic Church celebrates throughout the world her day of jubilee, and has much to be thankful for. She has ever prepared herself to bear the cross of the Lord, and among the first conditions imposed upon her is to fill up what remains behind of His passion. She has had many victories, perhaps all unseen by mortal eye, but known to God and to her own heart. Today she celebrates the anniversary of her own Pontiff, who has been permitted to live to the twenty-fifth year of his Pontificate, and, as Peter was once a prisoner, so is our Pope a prisoner in his own capital. Yet it is a day of joy and congratulation, notwithstanding, and throughout the world *Te Deums* are sent up in honor of the event. It is proper that I should on this occasion call your attention to the facts and circumstances of this Pontificate. Those who write the history of the Church will write no brighter name than that of PIUS IX. The reverend father then proceeded to relate the principal facts in the life of the Pope. He was born in 1792, and is therefore eighty years of age. He was ordained a priest when eighteen years of age, and was at once placed in positions of usefulness and honor. He labored in South America, where he was highly respected. When he returned to the Papal States he was made Archbishop and then Bishop, and subsequently, in 1839, was made a Cardinal. On the death of GREGORY XVI., in 1846, PIUS IX. was elected on the 16th of June, and has therefore filled up twenty-five years of his sacred office. Immediately on his creation the Pope resolved to ameliorate the temporal condition of his subjects, and determined to try a liberal Government, but his efforts terminated unsuccessfully, for, unwilling to go to war with Austria, he retired from his stand, and was unable to resist the tide that flowed around his palace; his Minister was assassinated, and the Pope was made a prisoner in his own city; he would have lost his life then had he not escaped from the Holy City in disguise. The insurgents took possession of Rome, and the Catholic Princes were appealed to to restore the Pope to his throne, which they did, and the Holy Father entered Rome again in 1850, through the aid of Austria, France and Spain. From that day to this there has been no more paternal government in Europe or America, and no spot where civil and religious liberty could be more thoroughly enjoyed. He then devoted himself to the government of the Church, with what results we already know. During this period he founded the idea of the immaculate conception, and on Dec. 8, 1854, the Pope defined this article of Catholic faith. Since then his reign has been distinguished by the canonization of the Japanese martyrs, the eighteenth centenary of St. Peter, and other grand events. The movement of the Italian people for unity was one which nothing could stop, like the movement for German unity, it could not be resisted, and NAPOLEON touched the spark which kindled the fire consuming his own throne. He was the champion of Italian unity, but the first movement resulted in the loss of the Italian provinces and the overthrow of the temporal power of the Pope. NAPOLEON then said that he would not permit the Pope to be stripped of his patrimony, and therefore left his soldiers to guard the Pope. When NAPOLEON went to war with Germany he withdrew his troops. When NAPOLEON fell VICTOR EMMANUEL sent his troops to take possession of Rome and thus the Pope is again a prisoner. The city is overrun by a Commune who would as soon assassinate the Pope as one of his priests. If VICTOR EMMANUEL dares to go to Rome and raise his throne there he, too, may be overthrown. Who knows how long the Holy Father will be permitted to exercise his high functions? Let prayers go up unceasingly for the deliverance of the head of the Church. The speaker said that among all the Pontificates in the history of the Church, none had made more progress than this in the extension of the Church and the erection of new sees. PIUS IX. is not only distinguished in his own Church, but is revered by other nations, and is admired by other denominations of Christians. As a Doctor of the Church the Pope has spoken from hour to hour words of golden wisdom. This is the day when we fight not so much against heresy as against infidelity. The creeds outside the Church are giving up their dogmas, and it is the duty of the Church to see that this does not result in infidelity. The Pope has declared the incarnation of the Son of God, and on this rock we stand or fall. He that desireth Christ desireth the Father and Son. In that Syllabus what golden words for our age! How little do they who contend against it know of it. In that Syllabus the Holy Father protects society, and prevents us from relapsing into anarchy. It only asserts doctrines which are essential to a just and stable government. The education of our children is inculcated by the Pope. It is the tenet of the day to let children grow up without religious education, but inspired by his hand we will raise up our temples of education for youth where they may be taught the truths that any system of education which separates the temporal from the spiritual must not be tolerated. The Pope has condemned the system of liberal Christianity, and we, too, should see that this heresy is not suffered to make progress. In the late Council the Pope has received the title of Infallible, and he that departs in word or deed from this definition is cut off from the body of Christ. The battle now rests with infidelity, and not with heresy. The speaker said that he had been born in darkness and heresy, but came into the Church because he saw that he was living in error, and when he received the benediction he solemnly declared that he would live and die in Peter's faith. Who shall say that the Pope may not yet be an exile or a martyr in his eightieth year? He gives us an example of living faith, and he knows that, if not now at least hereafter, the tenets of the Church will prevail both against heresy and infidelity. We believe that God will give to the Church her temporal victory, and that before long the Pope will reign, as of old, in the Holy City. In conclusion, the reverend Father invoked the prayers of the Church for the Pope and the success of the holy faith. The *Te Deum* was sung and the congregation was dismissed.

SERVICES AT THE CATHEDRAL.

At the Cathedral, yesterday, the occasion of the celebration of the Pontificate of the Pope was celebrated with unusual pomp. Several additional masses were celebrated and the *Te Deum* was sung in pursuance of the circular of the Archbishop. At the 10½ o'clock mass, Father KEARNEY officiating, the choir, which was of unusual strength, sang MAPHY MERCADANTE'S Mass in D Minor—solo singers, Mme. CHOME, soprano; Mrs. UNGER, alto; Mr. H. SCHMITZ, tenor; Mr. VIELING, basso, and Mr. GUSTAVUS SCHMITZ, organist. "Te Deum," Lambilotte; first chorus, "Te Gloriosa," soprano solo; "Tu Rex," solo, quartette; "Non Confundar" finale. The responses were made by Very Rev. Dr. STARRS, Vicar-General. Rev. Father MCNAMEE delivered an address on the unity of the Church, observing that no better evidence of its title to that characteristic could be found than in the manner of its celebration of the festival. Predictions had been made by a partisan Press of its downfall under its recent disasters, but, he said, although our Holy Father is at this moment surrounded on all sides by demons in the shape of men, although the powers of hell and darkness seem combined for his overthrow, no Catholic entertains a particle of fear for his safety. He slightly adverted to the tribulations of the Sovereign Pontiff, and the circumstances connected with the adoption of the dogma of infallibility, and concluded by remarking that notwithstanding adversities and trials the Church was daily gaining in strength and power and diffusing the light of Christianity throughout the entire world.

THE GERMAN CATHOLIC CHURCHES.

In the German Roman Catholic Churches the closing services in commemoration of the Pope's jubilee took place, yesterday, and drew a large attendance. In the Church of Redemptorists, in Third-street, the services commenced early in the morning with the celebration of high mass, and were followed by special services and high mass at 10 o'clock, when a sermon was preached by Rev. Father HOLKER. In the afternoon vesper services were held. The consecration of the sacrament and a *Te Deum* concluded the celebration. A procession was formed in front of the school building in Fourth-street, in the following order:

Music corps; a rifle company; the Youths of the Holy Family; St. Aloysius Benevolent Society; the Men of the Holy Family; music corps; the Papal banner; St. Joseph's Society; St. Johannes' Society; St. Jacobus' Society; St. Tiberius' Society; music corps; Alphonsus' Society; Family Protective Association.

The procession passed through Fourth-street, First-avenue, Third-street, Avenue C, Fifth-street to Avenue B, and Tompkins-square; through Avenue A, Sixth-street, Fifth-street, Avenue B and Fourth-street to the school-house.

In the evening, at 7 o'clock, the closing services of the celebration took place in the church in Third-street. The celebration in the German Catholic Church in Second-street was also of an imposing character, and drew a large attendence. The streets in the vicinity of the churches and the line of the procession presented a festive appearance, and many public and private buildings were profusely decorated with bunting, and the German, American and Papal flags.

SERVICES AT ST. VINCENT DE PAUL'S.

The celebration of the anniversary of the twenty-fifth Pontificate of His Holiness Pope PIUS IX., at the French Catholic Church of St. Vincent de Paul, on Twenty-third-street, was marked with unusual splendor. The spacious edifice was brilliantly illuminated inside, from its base to its dome, the light of the numberless tapers reflecting their glare upon graceful festoons of gayly-colored banners, conspicuous among which was noticed the dual-barred banner of the Supreme Pontiff, emblazoned with the golden keys of St. Peter. The services comprised a high mass of thanksgiving and the "Te Deum Laudamus," in accordance with the order of the Archbishop. The "Te Deum" was sung with great effect by an excellent choir. The pastor, Rev. Father LAFONT, delivered an eloquent address to a comparitively large congregation, considering the inclemency of the weather. He said that all true Catholics, all over the globe, would today rejoice and praise God for having so long preserved the life of so good and great a Pope as PIUS IX. In concluding, he trusted that all would fervently pray to God that this wonderful Pontiff may yet be spared to see the rights and perogatives of the Holy See recognised.

A Curious Letter for a Religious Festival.

The *Christian Register*, of Saturday last, gives the following letter and sentiment sent to the recent Unitarian festival in Boston by ROBERT S. RANTOUL, of Salem, Mass.:

SALEM, JUNE 1, 1871.

Hon. William T. Davis, President, &c.:

DEAR SIR: I regret that I cannot accept your kind invitation to speak to-night. I am in doubt whether I owe it to the fact that I live in Salem, or that I happen to be an officer of our local Conference. Salem ought surely to respond to a call from Plymouth in behalf of Liberalism, for didn't old ROGER CONANT quit Plymouth and found Salem to enjoy, unmolested, the mode of worship which he particularly liked, and didn't we afterward send down to Plymouth and steal Dr. BRIGGS!

Really, we of Essex County have swung so far out on the extreme left wing that I fear I should hardly know how to conduct myself among good, old-fashioned, steady-going Unitarians. Down here we fraternize with anybody who lives in earnest. We believe all that we can see to be true, and get it where we can, and do not feel harshly toward our neighbor because he thinks he sees a little more truth than we, or a little less. We would as soon think of meddling with the contents of another man's pocket-book as with his beliefs.

If I were with you to-night I should desire to say a word on one of those topics which unite men, like religion, rather than those which divide them like creeds. I mean the Anglo-American Treaty, an act every way worthy of the great free people who have consummated it. The war, to which we contributed Gov. ANDREW, settled it that the English language should be spoken only by freemen. The commission to which we have contributed Judge HOAR settled it that it shall be spoken only by friends.

And I would offer you this toast: "Our new International Cable between England and America! It lies deeper than the ocean, while it spans the heavens, like a bow of promise." Of course it works well, for the President of our National Conference had a hand in laying it. May the Queen's "Peace on Earth," and Gen. GRANT'S "Let us have Peace," shoot back and forth over it forever.

I am very cordially and respectfully yours,
ROBERT S. RANTOUL.

An extraordinary piece of art-workmanship is now on view at Messrs. STYPHERS', No. 598 Broadway. It is a carved imitation of a human skull in ivory. It is the work of ANTONIO SCABATI, a monk at St. Peter's Convent, Rome. The anatomical correctness, the size of the piece of ivory, and the patience which must have been displayed in executing the work are wonderful. Its counterpart is in the cabinet of antiquities at Vienna, Austria.

NEWSPACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. SIMONTON, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Thuringia	June 20	New-York	Hamburg.
Siberia	June 20	New-York	Liverpool.
Russia	June 21	New-York	Liverpool.
Colorado	June 21	New-York	Liverpool.
Caledonia	June 21	New-York	Glasgow.
City of Baltimore	June 22	New-York	Liverpool.
Bremen	June 22	New-York	Bremen.
Columbia	June 24	New-York	Glasgow.
City of Paris	June 24	New-York	Liverpool
France	June 24	New-York	Liverpool.

FOR HAVANA, RIO, &c.

Sherman	June 22	New-York	Havana.
North America	June 23	New-York	Rio.
Tybee	June 24	New-York	San Domingo.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 3 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:00, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R.	5 A. M.; 1:20 P. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:20, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	3 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 3:30 P. M.
East, Fall-River, rail	5 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7:00 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 3:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship Herman Livingston, from Savannah.—Dr. O. Bronson and wife, Mrs. Loraine Rogers, Mrs. C. T. Rogers and party, Mrs. John P. Haws, Miss A. Millett, Mrs. D. Wells and 2 children, Mrs. R. B. Steele, Mrs. D. Hodge, Miss R. S. Hodge, Mrs. R. Pistchek, Mrs. F. C. Childs, Mrs. S. Strauss, Capt. R. W. Hill, wife and child, Miss H. Basler, Gen. M. Lovell, J. M. B. Lovell, Major H. M. Davenport, T. Paddock, J. W. Kerr, O. H. Harrington, Jas. McKay, W. Bossman, Wm. Kilbox, G. C. Brown, W. S. Hart, F. S. Chapman, R. Wilkerson, Dr. Koch, M. C. Palmer, Geo. Hollingsworth, M. Smith, L. Putnel, C. B. Minns, G. E. Stockbridge, J. Harrington, J. Webb, Wm. R. Taylor, J. Snedes, J. B. Tabor, A. M. Ives, S. W. Smith, T. Turner, James O'Byrne, P. Brown, and 4 in steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....4:25 | Sun sets....7:34 | Moon sets....9:08

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..8:34 | Gov. Island....9:28 | Hell Gate..10:36

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, June 18.

Arrived.

Steam-ship St. Louis, Whitehead, New-Orleans June 10, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steam-ship Siberia, (Br.,) Harrison, Liverpool June 1, and Queenstown 2d, via Boston 17th, with mdse. to Chas. G. Francklyn.

Steam-ship Herman Livingston, Cheeseman, Savannah June 15, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steam-ship John Gibson, Winters, Washington and Alexandria, with mdse. and passengers to Geo. B. Merrick.

Steam-ship Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Steam-ship Franconia, Bragg, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Steam-ship J. J. Ward, Inman, Georgetown, D. C.

Ship Robert C. Winthrop, Stewart, Liverpool, May 5, with mdse. to J. Atkins. Came the northern passage, and had westerly winds to the Banks; May 15, lat. 46 14, lon. —, spoke schr. Ackmaill, (Dem.,) from Maracaibo, for Hamburg, 48 ds. out, short of provisions, and supplied her; 26th, lat. 43 20, lon. 48, passed large quantities of field ice and icebergs; May 8, Alfred Richards, seaman, was taken sick with small-pox, and died on the 15th; his clothes and effects were thrown overboard; took a pilot off George's Shoals from pilot-boat Frances Perkins, No. 12.

Ship Simla, (of Portsmouth, N. H.,) Salter, Calcutta Feb. 14, and Sand's Head 19th, with mdse. to Salter & Livermore. Crossed the equator in Indian Ocean March 6; passed Cape of Good Hope April 8, and crossed the equator in Atlantic May 7, in lon. 33; has had unusually light weather the whole passage, scarcely having had the skysail in, and not had a reef in during the whole voyage.

Ship Charlotte, (N. G.,) Gatzen, Bremen 40 ds., with mdse. and 100 passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Came the northern passage, and had variable winds and was 12 ds. W. of the Banks.

Bark Providence, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Coalfleet, Middlesboro, Eng., 30 ds., with railroad iron to order—vessel to master. Came a middle passage and had fine weather; was 18 ds. W. of the Banks.

Brig Catherine Morris, (of Parsboro, N. S.,) Clark, Jordan River, N. B., 7 ds., with spiling to Snow & Richardson—vessel to D. R. DeWolf & Co.

Brig William Creevy, Foley, Georgetown, D. C., via Alexandria 6 ds., with coal to the Hoboken Steam-ship Co.

Brig Timothy Field, (of Orland,) Emerson, Fall River, in ballast to B. P. Sherman.

Schr. Wm. Fisher, (of Portland,) Lyman, Utilla, Hon., 11 ds., with fruit to Douglass & Griffin—vessel to master; has had fine weather the entire passage; no date, lat. 34 44, lon. 74 44, spoke schr. Nancy W. Smith, from Sagua to Boston.

Schr. Wm. Deming, (of Calais,) Cook, St. John, P. R., June 10, with sugar to L. W. & P. Armstrong—vessel to Jed Frye & Co. Has had fine weather the entire passage.

Schr. Julia A. Rider, Corson, Indianola 27 ds., with cotton, &c., to Evans, Ball & Co. June 1, lat. 26, lon. 86, had a gale from E. N. E. to S. S. E., lasting 6 hours, during which split main and fore sails.

Schr. J. L. Holston, Keeny, George's Banks, with fish to Moon & Lamphear.

Schr. Helen P. Jones, Portland, Conn., for Philadelphia.

Schr. Pacific, Wass, Addison, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. J. M. Richards, Irvin, Georgetown, D. C., for New-Haven.

Schr. S. P. Wines, Hulse, Georgetown, D. C., for New-Haven.

Schr. Helen Hasbrouck, Soper, Georgetown, D. C., for New-Haven.

Schr. Maria Jane, Bowker, Georgetown, D. C., for Bridgeport.

Schr. Althea, Franklin, Rogers, Nantucket, with fish to D. Haley.

Schr. J. A. Potter, Potter, Nantucket, with fish to H. C. Rogers.

Schr. Amelia G. Ireland, Townsend, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. D. C. Hulse, Hulse, Brunswick, Ga., 7 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. James Henry, Wilton, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. King Bird, Fraser, of and from St. John, N. B., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Julia Newell, Hall, Camden, Me., with lime to J. A. Haviland.

Schr. Hope, —, St. John, N.B., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Catawamteak, Lord, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. M. & E. Henderson, Pree, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. E. D. Endicott, Endicott, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. M. J. Farr, Underhill, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. W. W. Pharo, Collins, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. John Ferris, St. John, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. C. Carroll, Chase, Providence, for Rondout.
Schr. Lizzie Wright, Deacon, Virginia.
Schr. Joseph & Franklin, Randolph, Virginia.
Schr. E. B. Kirk, Burnett, Alexandria.
Schr. Belle Halliday, Potter, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. Sarah J. Fort, Fort, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. Wm. Allen, Eringham, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. Daniel Holmes, Burns, Baltimore.
Schr. A. P. Hoffman, Robinson, Virginia.
Schr. J. W. Morris, Pierce, Virginia.
Schr. Stephen Morgan, Soper, Alexandria.
Schr. Cornelia, Pratt, Providence, for Rondout.
Schr. Sarah, James, Rockport.
Schr. Evelyn, Burger, Stamford.
Schr. Monitor, Rollins, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Highlander, Parker, Rockford.
Schr. Ann Eliza, Caswell, Providence.
Schr. Chas. Rogers, Mayo, Rockport.
Schr. J. H. Rapp, Cole, Virginia.
Schr. Daniel Holmes, Holmes, Virginia.
Schr. C. P. Hoffman, Rollins, Virginia.
Schr. Elizabeth White, Dakin, Virginia.
Schr. Sarah Jane, Anderson, Virginia.
Schr. John Tway, Inman, Virginia.

WIND—Sundown, light N. W.; thick outside and cloudy.

Spoken.

June 8, lat. 42 50, lon. 40 05, bark Texas, (N. G.,) from Bremen for New-York.

June 2, on the Banks, fishing schr. E. A. Wilson, of Beverly, with 200 quintals of fish.

Foreign Ports.

ST. JOHN, P. R., June 10.—In port brigs George Harris, Blanchard, for New-York, to sail June 13; David B. Doane, Vesey, for Fajardo in 5 ds., to finish loading for Philadelphia; John Chrystal, Hess, for do. in 10 ds.; Spanish Main, (Br.,) for Halifax in 6 ds.; Georgia, for Baltimore in 6 ds.; the bark Eveline and brig Southerner, for Baltimore, sailed June 6.

TEAS, FLOUR, GROCERIES, &c., CHEAP FOR cash.—THOS. R. AGNEW, No. 260 Greenwich-st.

THE MOST IMPORTANT SALE EVER HELD ON THE CENTRAL ROAD.

AUCTION SALE

OF THE WELL-KNOWN

OAKLAND PROPERTY,

BETWEEN

CRANFORD AND WESTFIELD,

53 MINUTES FROM NEW-YORK

BY THE

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

The Central Railroad of New-Jersey runs through the entire length of the Oakland property, with Cranford Station within 2,000 feet of the east end, and Westfield about the same distance on the west end. Both towns have a population of from five to six thousand; the City of Elizabeth, five miles on the east, with a population of near 30,000, and Plainfield on the west, with a population of about 10,000.

Terms remarkably easy: ten per cent. in cash and auction fee of $10 a plot on the day of sale; fifteen per cent. more in cash in thirty days, when the deeds will be delivered; seventy-five per cent. on bond and mortgage for three years, or $10 monthly on each plot may be paid, if the purchasers so elect. Streets handsomely graded; 20,000 feet plank walks, four feet wide.

TUESDAY, JUNE 20.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21.

THURSDAY, JUNE 22.

SPLENDID MUSIC

BY

GRAFULLA'S SEVENTH REGIMENT BAND.

SPECIAL TRAIN AT 11 A. M.

FOR ILLUSTRATED MAPS AND RAILROAD PASSES APPLY TO

GRIFFITH & PRENTISS, NO. 40 WALKER-ST.,

KELLER & ALLEN, THE OLD CLOTH-HOUSE, CORNER WILLIAM AND ANN STS.,

AND TO

A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BROTHER,

Auctioneers, No. 6 Pine-st.

TIFFANY & CO., UNION-SQUARE, OFFER THE LIGHTEST AND MOST DURABLE ICE-PITCHERS. THE LININGS BEING OF PORCELAIN ENAMEL, RENDER THEM ALWAYS CLEAN AND SWEET.

GET THE BEST.

UNION ADAMS & CO., NO. 637 BROADWAY, HAVE NOW READY Gauze Under-wear, Hosiery, Gloves, Elegant Neck-wear, English Umbrellas, Suspenders, Bathing Suits, Shirts, Collars, Cuffs, Drawers, AND ARE MAKING ADDITIONS DAILY FROM THEIR WORK-ROOMS AND IMPORTATIONS.

NOVELTY LAWN MOWER AND TRIMMER!

Among the many advantages these Mowers possess over all others, are

SIMPLICITY—Having few parts to get out of order;

LIGHTNESS—Can be easily used by ladies and children;

LOW PRICE—Not costing over two-thirds the price of other Mowers;

ADAPTABILITY to large or small lawns, borders, &c., cutting close to walls or bushes, &c., without injury to itself or them; and the only Mower that will cut long grass.

The following is one of the many testimonials that are being constantly received:

MACHINERY WAREHOUSE OF CHARLES PLACE & CO., NO. 60 VESEY-ST., NEW-YORK, June 5, 1871.

Mr. Phineas Smith:

DEAR SIR: The twenty-inch "Novelty Lawn Mower" I purchased of you last Monday, was tried the same day on the lawn of my residence, at Plainfield, N. J., and really is what its name indicates, a novelty. It mows even and close, if necessary, and, in my judgment, is as far superior to all other Hand Lawn Mowers as the field mower and reaper is to the scythe and cradle.

Yours, truly, CHARLES PLACE.

Also, manufacturer of hardware, tools, tool chests, Smith's genuine New-York Club Skates, gas stoves, croquet, made in maple, box, rose and lignumvitæ woods—the finest assortment in the United States.

Descriptive circulars of Mowers and illustrated price catalogues of other goods, on application.

PHINEAS SMITH, WAREHOUSE AND SALES-ROOM, No. 118 Chambers-st., New-York.